The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa. OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN, DENTIST, No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA. July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER, *Attorneys-at-Law*, HUNTINGDON, PA. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.

FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.

Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. H. CLOVER, Prop.

April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities. Send for Circulars. Address Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT, nov·27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

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PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

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Office corner of Fifth and Washington Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

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Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

Original Poetry.

To the Bard of the Mountain.

BY THE BARD OF THE GLEN.

Here's an ode to the Bard of the Mountain ;
I admire your poetical name,
You slowly, but surely, are counting
Your steps to the summit of fame.

Halt not on the round of the ladder,
Climb steadily, be not too fast,
Press upward and onward, still harder,
You will gain the bright summit at last.

If the envious should persecute you,
Each poet hath felt the same smart,
Write on, no one will dispute you,
True poesy comes from the heart.

Let confidence bear you from sinking,
The muse will stick close by your ear,
To brighten your talent for thinking,
And bid you go on with good cheer.

Success to the Bard of the Mountain,
Look forward, but never behind,
There's abundance of rhyme in the fountain,
Which none but the poet can find.

What is Life?

BY J. W. WELCH.

A pearly gleam athwart time's bounding tide,
Yet shadowed by reverses ever drear,
Whose sombre presence gloomily presides,
O'er half the hours of each floating year.

A fitful ray of light, divinely given,
Though dimmed by qualities of earth obscure,
The radiant beaming of effulgent heaven,
O'er which a mundane shade doth often lower.

The holy breathings of the mystic source,
From whence arise the germs of human might,
Whose power guides the planets in their course,
And clouds the even by the wing of night.

The rugged causeway whose dim structure spans
The inter-space of vast eternity,
Where walks, in fear, the fragile creature—man,
And waits the issue of King Death's decree.

Probationary state benignly lit
With molient hues of deep celestial glow,
Across whose plains convulsive surges flit,
And e'er a pang of grief or pain bestow.

A little pleasure by the power absorbed,
Which moves attendant on the ills of time,
As wastes the surface of night's silver orb,
A proper symbol of man's swift decline.

Thus cognizant of our mortality,
Aware that life is but a trembling breath,
Pondering the issues of futurity
We hasten on toward the brink of death.

Full soon we reach the murky boundary,
Where is extinguished the internal gleam,
A traveler from the realms of dark nonentity
Bound for the land whose shores are all unseen.

The Story-Teller.

STONE'S LOVE AFFAIR.

It was agreed on all hands that Ned Stone was a very practical fellow. He was a broker in the city. He had been very poor at one time in his life, and had to work very hard. His industry had, in the end, however, met its due reward. At middle age he was comfortably circumstanced. When he announced to his friends, therefore, that he thought of taking to himself a wife, it was thought generally that the step he meditated was a prudent and proper one. And when he further stated that he had made an offer of his hand to one Georgianna Warren, the daughter of a wealthy merchant, and that his offer had been accepted by the lady, we, of course, hastened to tender our heartfelt congratulations on the occasion.

Ned Stone spoke of the matter in his own simple, sober way:

"Well, you know, I'm getting on," he said, "and if I'm ever to marry its about time I should think of setting about it. You're very kind. I think I shall be very happy—in fact, I don't doubt it—as happy as a fellow has a right to expect to be. One has not a right to expect too much, of course. But I'm quite fond in my way of this Georgianna Warren. and I think that she, in her way is fond of me; she is not too young nor too old; not too good looking nor yet too plain; she is sensible and accomplished enough; and I don't see why she shouldn't make a very good sort of a wife, and similarly, I don't see why I shouldn't make a very good sort of a husband. Perhaps I'm not very fond of old Warren, the father, and perhaps he isn't very fond of me. But I don't know as that matters very much. I dare say we shall understand each other better by and by; meantime I must try and make the best of the old man's humor, and not run counter to him more than I can avoid.

And it seems to me that the old fellow would be no fonder of anybody else who might want to marry his daughter than he is of me. You see it's our affair—Georgianna's and mine—and not his; though it's hard to make him see it in that light. But I dare say it will come right in the end. That's what I tell Georgianna when she takes up with rather gloomy views about her father's temper. She has good sense, and, I think, looks at the matter very much as I do—only, of course, she can't help feeling that he is her father, whereas, thank goodness, he ain't mine."

It will be seen that Ned Stone was not a lover to "sigh like a furnace." As for writing a woeful ballad to his mistress' eyebrows I don't fancy he could have accomplished such a feat, even if his life depended on his doing so. The thermometer of his love stood at temperate. with no tendency toward an upward rise. The "marks of love," as they are generally understood, were not discernable upon him.

He never said a word as to the agitated state of his breast, nor to the excitement of his feelings. He did not regard Miss Warren as an angel or a goddess. Probably he would have been the first to contradict any allegation that might have been made to the effect that she was anything of the kind. Miss Warren appeared to him what she seemed to everybody else—a nice, sensible English girl.

I called upon Stone one evening. He was alone. He looked a little grave, and held a small, sealed packet. We disussed various indifferent subjects; then I inquired concerning Miss Georgianna.

"Oh, haven't you heard?" he answered. "But of course you couldn't have heard. The affair is off. Our engagement has come to an end."

"You don't mean that!" I asked in surprise.

"Yes; the thing's 'broken off,' as the people say. It's a bad job, and I'm sorry for it, but it can't be helped."

Had the lady resented his serenity, and discharged him? I asked myself.

As though he had heard the question he went on; "It's the old man's doings. I hope he's satisfied now. He's the most unreasonable and disagreeable old fellow I ever had the misfortune to meet."

"But what did he do?"

"Well, we fell out about the settlement; that was where the hitch arose. I'm sure I did all I could to please him. I gave up condition after condition, quite in opposition to the advice of my solicitor. I told him to settle what money he proposed to settle upon his daughter—it wasn't much after all—just as he pleased; I didn't want to touch a half penny of it. He might settle it, I told him, just as strictly as ever he pleased, or he might settle nothing at all upon her, if he liked that better. It was his daughter I wanted and not his money. And for my part, I'd take care my wife never came to want. I undertook to insure my life for a large amount, and to assign the policy to trustees for her benefit, in case of my death, covenanting, of course, to the premiums regularly, and to pay up the insurance in the regular way. I thought that a fair arrangement, but it did not content him.

He wanted to tie my hands completely. He hadn't a ha'p'orth of confidence in me. He gave me credit for no sort of affection for his daughter. He insisted that any money that I in the future might become possessed of I should covenant into the settlement. It was absurd. Of course I couldn't consent to it. I had my business to consider. Of course my wife and children—if I have any—will reap the benefit as much as I shall. However, he wouldn't listen to me. I told Georgianna exactly how the matter stood. She's of age. I asked her whether she'd marry me without the old man's consent. Poor girl! she was in an awful way. But she did not care to do that. She shrunk from offending her father, so there's no help for it—the thing's broken off, and I am not to be married, it seems—this time at any rate."

He spoke rather sorrowfully, but still without the slightest trace of temper. I endeavored to console him in a common place sort of a way.

He opened the small packet he had been holding in his hand.

"This is pleasant," he said quietly; "here are all my letters to Georgianna. Ah, and here is a little present I gave her, sent back to me."

There was not many letters. Their contents I could guess; little enough like conventional love letters, probably very unextatic compositions, yet simple and to the purpose. The present was a ring—a large diamond, heavily set in pure gold.

I suppose they'll expect me to send back Georgianna's letters to her."

"Undoubtedly."

"It's the usual way when engagements come to an end."

"Have a cigar," he said presently, "and let us talk about something else. This is not the most agreeable subject in the world. Tell me what you have been doing with yourself lately?"

So we fell to talking about this, that, and the other. Presently I went away. As I went away he said, quietly: "I think I shall try to see Georgianna once more, for a particular reason."

A few nights after I saw him again. He was at no time subject much to change of mood, yet it struck me that, if anything, he was in better spirits than usual.

"You did not mention," he said, "what I told you the other night—that my engagement was broken off?"

I explained that I had not mentioned it for a particularly good reason. I had not seen any person whom it would interest to be informed of the fact.

"It's just as well," he said, "because the engagement isn't broken off, or rather it's on again."

"Indeed! I'm very glad to hear it."

"I told you I should try and see Georgianna again. Well, I knew that she often with her father and other relations and friends went to the Zoological Gardens on Sunday. So I went to the Zoological. I soon discovered her with Warren and a lot of other people. She saw me and understood by signs that I wanted to speak on the quiet. Well, she lingered behind a little, and when the rest of the party went to look at the kangaroos, she slipped with me into the snake house. She looked a little frightened, and the tears stood in her eyes.

So I put my arms around her—it didn't matter to me who saw, you know—and told her there was nothing to be alarmed at, and that I only wanted to say a word or two. I told her I was sorry I had not sent her back her letters, as I ought to have done, but the plain fact of the matter was I couldn't do it.

"You love me still, then, Ned?" I said. "Who's been telling you I don't?"

She began crying terribly.

"Come, Georgy," I said, "let us get married whether papa likes it or not; only you say the word. Poor child! She could not speak for crying, and she looked at me, and gave such a little nod, and then she began laughing through her tears. It was the prettiest sight you ever saw. Of course I kissed her; and then I turned, and who should be standing close at my side but old Warren.

Georgy gave a little scream, and then tried to make believe that we were looking at the boa constrictor. But of course that didn't work, so I said to old Warren, in a cheery sort of way, and putting out my hand cheerfully, "Mr. Warren, Georgy and I are going to be married; that's quite settled. But you and I may as well be friends all the same. We'd much rather have your consent than not. Suppose you give it to us."

He was so astonished that before, I think, he knew quite what he was doing, he'd taken my hand, with all his friends standing around and looking on. Of course, he could not go back after that. And so the thing was settled."

I congratulated him heartily. Presently I said by chance:

"How lucky it was that you didn't send back Warren's letters."

"My dear fellow, that was what I wanted to explain to her; I couldn't send them back."

"You found them too dear to you."

At last, then, he had been betrayed into a feeling of romance.

"Not at all;" he explained. "I couldn't send them back, because I hadn't kept them, I'd destroyed them."

"Destroyed them!"

"Yes. What was the good of them? I only keep business letters; they're regularly docketed at my office. But for Georgy's letters they were no use. It was no good keeping them. I made them into pipe lights."

"You didn't tell her that."

"No; I hadn't time. I never arrived at my explanation about the letters."

"Then, my dear Stone, let me entreat you, whatever you do, don't give Miss Warren your explanation about the letters."

"Why shouldn't I."

"Don't you see? She thought you didn't send back her letters for a sentimental reason; because they were so dear to you that you could not possibly part with them; and so, in point of fact, that little misunderstanding of hers led to the re-establishment of her love affair."

"Do you think so?" he asked, musingly. "But if Georgy has made any mistake about the matter, I think that I am bound to set her right."

"My dear Stone, take my advice, for fear of accident; set her right—after the wedding ceremony, not before."

Whether or not he took my advice, I'm not aware. He was married in due course to Miss Warren; and I know that the old lady was often heard to declare subsequently that she married the best husband in the world.

Reading for the Million.

Can Straight-Out Democracy Survive as a Party?

The extravagant exultations of a portion of the Democratic press over the result of the recent elections in Ohio and other States make it wise to soberly inquire whether there is any ground for these demonstrations of joy. Has the Democratic party achieved any such extraordinary successes in the campaign this autumn as warrant it in insisting that it shall occupy the field as the Opposition in the Presidential contest of 1876?

This is not only the off year in politics, but is that particular off year when according to all the precedents the large majorities of the party in power are easily cut down, while States which it holds by feeble majorities are temporarily wrested from it. If, therefore, in the contests of this fall the Democracy cannot seriously shake the supremacy of the Republicans in all the States where they are strong, and destroy it altogether in not a few States where they are weak, then the Democratic party does not come up to the level of a respectable Opposition, while its pretended ability to carry the Presidential election in 1876 must be treated as chimerical and absurd.

How stands the case when tried by these tests? Regular elections for State officers have been held in Maine, California, Iowa, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and elections of like character will soon be held in Texas, Mississippi, Virginia, Maryland, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York, and Massachusetts. How has the Democratic party come out of the elections which have passed, and what grounds does it occupy in regard to those yet to occur? In Maine the Republican majority was reduced, but it constituted about the same percentage of the whole vote cast as did the larger majority abtained in September of last year, thus showing that the Democrats, who fought upon a straight platform, had made no gains. California is one of the close States which, according to the principles we have laid down, the Democrats ought to have carried. Anti-monopoly took the field. The upshot was that the Republicans secured the Legislature in September, and thereby prevented the election of a Democratic Senator to Congress; and now in October they have elected a Republican anti-monopolist to the Supreme bench although there was a regular Democratic nominee in the field.

The significant sign of the unprecedented struggle in California is—and it is worthy of the most serious consideration of candid Democrats—that the dissatisfied Republicans refused to work out a remedy for their grievances through the Democratic organization. The anti-monopolists placed a State ticket before the people.—The Democrats made no nomination of their own, but supported the anti-monopoly candidates, the head of the ticket being Republican. The result of this triangular contest was that the defection of the anti-monopoly Republicans largely reduced the majority of the regular Republican candidate for Governor, but brought no advantage to the Democratic party, which had pulled down its flag in the presence of its old foe. So it would seem that the dissenting Republicans of Iowa, like their brethren in California, when searching for instruments by which to carry through their reforms, declined to invest in the Democratic party.

We need waste only a word or two upon Pennsylvania. The Democrats have shown less strength this year than their average exhibit in any year immediately following a Presidential election since the lapse of Buchanan. To take the returns of last week and measure the losses and gains by the vote given to Grant last November is sheer stupidity or intentional deception. Morever, if the straight-out Democratic leaders in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh cannot find a better use for their rank and file than to sell their votes to the Republicans, then their party has become a political nuisance which ought to be abated.

But the straight-out Democracy point to Ohio. Ever since the second election of Mr. Lincoln the Republican majority in Ohio at its exclusively State contests has been small. In the six contests previous to the present one the Republican majorities over all opposing candidates have averaged about 11,000. Once the majority dropped to 2,500, and it never rose above 16,500. This is very small for a State that casts nearly half a million of votes.—During this period the Democrats twice held the Legislature by a majority of ten on joint ballot, and twice the Republicans held it by a majority of nine on joint ballot.

How stands Ohio now? Four candidates ran for Governor; Allen, Democrat, Noyes, Republican, while the Independents and the Prohibitionists each had a nominee. Noyes was a weak candidate, and had a soiled record on money matters. Nothing could be said against Allen except that he is a few years younger than Gov. Dix, and exhibited more physical vigor than his chief antagonist on the stump, Senator Morton. The result of this quadrangular conflict is that Allen has a plurality over Noyes of some five hundred votes; that all the rest of the Republican State ticket is elected; that the number of votes cast for the Independent and Prohibition tickets is about twenty thousand; that Allen thus slips in against a divided opposition as a minority Governor; and that the Legislature is once more Democratic, and will re-elect Judge Thurman to the Senate.

Where is the Democratic party in the other eight States which elect State candidates this fall? In only four of them—Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, and Texas— is the party running tickets at all. In the other four the party has lowered its old flag and rallies around strange banners and under new names. In Virginia the opponents of the Republicans designate themselves as Conservatives. In Wisconsin they are called anti-monopolists. In Minnesota they claim to be Farmers. In Mississippi they follow the fortunes of Senator Alcorn, a Republican bolter and and a supporter of the national Administration.

And how is it in the remaining four States? In Texas the factions are so mixed that it is not perfectly clear whether there is a straight-out Democratic ticket running. But we give the party the benefit of the doubt. In Maryland the Democracy echoed the Ohio platform; but the contest is concerning one or two inconsiderable State offices, and the result will be of no special significance. Massachusetts also reiterated the Ohio platform; but as there has been no more prospect of a Democratic victory in that State for a third of a century than of a January thaw in Nova Zembla, it is of very little consequence what her Democracy say or do.

This brings us to New York. Here the Democracy have a conglomerate State ticket. The struggle between the two main parties and the two minor factions will be sharp. If the Democrats are beaten the party throughout the country will incline to follow the example of its members in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and rally in some new form. But if the Empire State goes for the Democracy it will probably inspire spirit enough in the organization to keep it alive till the next Presidential campaign.

But would success in Ohio and New York, or even in three or four additional States, justify the Democracy in maintaining its party organization? During the past twenty years the party has never carried a clear majority of the votes of the country; has elected only one President, and he fell 378,000 votes short of a popular majority; has elected a majority of the House in only one Congress; has chosen the Speaker of the House only once; has not had a majority in the Senate for more than twelve years; has less than one-fourth of the present Senate and less than one-third of the incoming House; and now holds complete control of every department of the State Government in only three or at the most four of the thirty-seven States of the Union. In the light of these facts the Democratic party stands in about the same position as that occupied by the Federal party in 1820, when it wisely resolved not to nominate a candidate for President, but to retire wholly and finally from the field as a national organization.

The chief obstacle in the way of the return of the national Democracy to power seems to consist in the fact that the disaffected elements in the Republican party are disinclined to link their fortunes to those of their old antagonists. And since the Democracy have gone back on their ancient ground, this inclination has increased in strength. Hundreds of thousands of Republicans might perhaps have been induced to join the Democratic party in going forward; but scarcely a handful will unite with it in taking one step backward.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Curse of Drink.

The appetite for strong drink in man has spoiled the life of more women—ruined more hopes for them, scattered more fortunes for them, brought to them more sorrow, shame and hardship—than any other evil that lives. The country numbers ten—nay, hundreds of thousands—of women who are widows to-day, and sit in hopeless weeds, because their husbands have been slain by strong drink. There are hundreds of thousands of homes scattered over the land in which women live lives of torture, going through all the changes of suffering that lie between the extremes of fear and despair, because those whom they love, love wine better than the women they have sworn to love.

There are women by thousands who dread to hear at the door the step that once filled them with pleasure because that step has learned to reel under the influence of the seductive poison. There are women groaning with pain, while we write these words, from bruises and brutalities inflicted by husbands made mad by drink. There can be no exaggeration in any statement in regard to this matter, because no human imagination can create any thing worse than the truth, and no pen is capable of portraying the truth.

The sorrows and horrors of a wife with a drunken husband are as near the realization of hell as can be reached in this world at least. The shame, the indignation, the sorrow, and the sense of disgrace for herself and her children, the poverty, and not unfrequently the beggary, the fear and the fact of violence, the lingering, life-long struggle of countless women with drunken husbands are enough to make all women curse wine and engage unitedly to oppose it everywhere as the worst enemy of their sex.—*Dr. Holland.*

The Young Postmaster's Honesty.

Abraham Lincoln was once postmaster in the small village of New Salem, "out West." He then went to Springfield to study law, and for years had hard work to earn his bread and butter. Fighting with poverty is a hard fight. One day a post-office agent came round to collect a balance due to the Washington office from the New Salem office. The bill was seventeen dollars and sixty cents. Dr. Henry, a friend of "poor Abe," happened to fall in with the agent, and was as sure as could be that he had nothing in his pocket to pay it with. He went, therefore, to the office in order to lend him the money, or offer to lend it.

When the agent presented the draft, Lincoln asked the man to sit down, and sat down himself with a very puzzled look upon his face. He then stepped out, went over to his boarding house, and came back with an old stocking under his arm. This he untied, and poured out upon the table a quantity of small silver coin and "red cents." These they counted; exactly seventeen dollars and sixty cents, just the amount called for; and, moreover, it was the *very money* called for, for on leaving the office, the young postmaster tied up the money and had kept it by him, awaiting the legal call to give it up.

On paying it over, "I never use," he said, "even for a time, any money that is not mine. This money I knew belonged to the Government, and I had no right to exchange or use it for any purpose of my own."

That is the right and true ground to take. If money is intrusted to your care, never touch it, never use it I am not talking about cheating or stealing, but taking and using money with the intention of returning it. If anybody had a good excuse for using seventeen dollars and sixty cents of Government money, Mr. Lincoln had, when a poor law student. O, it would come in so "pat" many and many a time! But, *no*! That is a place to stand by. *No*, boys. No, no! the strictest integrity, and not a jot less.—*The Child's Paper.*

THE faithful soul who, for the love of Christ Jesus, despoils himself of everything in this world enjoys true liberty, and possesses all things in Jesus, who for the love of us became poor.

THE editor of a leading Bourbon paper has a boil on his nose, which he attributes ro the administration of Gen. Grant.

A MAN will defend his weak spots a great deal more sharply than he will his strong ones.

Mr. Jones's Trouble.

We have no other authority for it than Jones himself, and therefore cannot vouch for its truthfulness. Jones told us he was persecuted nearly to death some time ago by a sewing machine agent, who wanted him to make a purchase. Unable at last to endure the persistence of the man, Jones says he bought a diving bell, and went out four hundred miles from land, and descended two miles into the ocean to spend a few days in peace. He had hardly touched bottom when he saw the sewing-machine man coming down in the diver's armor, carrying with him a shuttle-feed and sixty strong testimonials to the merits of his button-hole attachment. Jones informs us that he suddenly rose to the surface and prepared to sail home; but just as the ship's anchor was being hauled over the side, it fell and upset the cook's caboose scattering the live coals in the powder magazine. This caused a terrific explosion, and Mr. Jones was blown four miles upward into the air. (This is Jones's statement remember) Just as he began to come down, he met the sewing-machine solicitor coming up in a balloon, with a bucketful of samples of the lock-stitch, and a model of his patent reversible hemmer. When Jones fell, he was picked up, and he sailed straight for home. As the vessel drew near the dock, Jones perceived the agent standing on the wharf waiting for him with a "noiseless button-hole attachment." (We thought all button-holes were necessarily noiseless; but Jones is responsible.) Thereupon Jones hid himself in the cabin, and instructed the captain to say to the agent that he, Jones, had died of yellow fever on the voyage. When the sewing-machine man heard this he seized the copy of a certificate from a clergyman's wife, and then blew out his brains with a pistol, evidently determined to follow Jones into the next world and sell him a machine at all hazards. We give this for what it is worth. We only know that Jones was educated by his parents to believe that it was wicked to tell a lie.

Premature Last Words.

A writer in the Louisville *Courier Journal* tells the following amusing story of the rebellion: A single shot followed by a loud shriek told us that one of my best men, Bradley, was hurt. He proclaimed his agony with a loud voice, turned over on his back, and commenced kicking so vigorously that the surgeon had difficulty in getting near him.

"Poor Fellow!" said the doctor as he saw a whitish liquid oozing out; "shot in the bladder. I am afraid it's fatal."

And he commenced opening his coat.

"Oh, my God!" said Bradley, "I'm a dead man."

"Keep up your spirits, my boy; never say die," said Captain Johnson, kneeling kindly over him.

"Doctor," asked the wounded soldier, feebly, "will you write to my mother and tell her that I died bravely, doing my duty, with my face to the foe; and that I thought of her when dying?"

"Yes," said the doctor, with dim eyes and a husky voice; "I will write to her and tell her too."

But, suddenly springing to his feet, with an indignant voice, said:

"Why, confound it man you're not hurt a bit. It's only your canteen that's shot, and that's the water from it. Get up, will you?"

Bradley raised up slowly, felt himself all over, and with an exceedingly foolish countenance, crawled back to his position amid the uproarious laughter of the whole regiment.

For months after that, on the march or in camp, and sometimes in the stillness of the night you would hear a voice in one direction demanding:

"What shall I tell your mother?" and perhaps half a dozen responses would be heard: "Tell her that I died with my face to the foe," and then Bradley would come out and hunt for the man that said it.

He seldom found him, but when he did there was certain to be a fight.

A Big Blow.

The New Orleans *Herald* says: A few evenings ago, while the chief engineer of a lung-tester was expatiating upon the benefits to be derived from the free use of his instrument, a cadaverous individual stepped out of the crowd and remarked to him:

"Mister, do you think it would help me any to blow into that can?"

"Yes, sir; certainly; it would expand your chest, give elasticity to your lungs, and lengthen your life. Why, you'd soon be able to blow five hundred pounds and win the five-dollar prize."

"Why, does a fellow get five dollars when he blows that many pounds?"

"Yes, sir; wouldn't you like to make a trial?" with a knowing wink to the crowd.

"I don't care if I do," said Greens, walking around and planking down a dime of the greasy shinplaster sort.

Then taking the mouthpiece in his hand he made ready. He opened his mouth until the hole in his face looked like a dry dock for ocean steamers, and began to take in wind. The inflation was like that of the great balloon, but not so disastrous. The fellow's chest began to grow and distend until he resembled a pouter pigeon more than a man, at which point he put the mouth-piece to his lips and blew with such force that his eyes came out and stood around on his cheek bones to see what was the matter—but that can top went up like a flash, and the needle of the indicator spun around like the button on a country school house door, until it stood still at 500 pounds! The crowd cheered and the keeper of the can paid over the $5 in stamps, with a mutter of astonishment. But Greens pocketed them coolly, and turning to the spectators, said:

"Look here, gents, that ain't nothing to do at all for a man who has been a bugler in a deaf and dumb asylum for several years, like me."

"Why," asked a governess of her little charge, "do we pray God to give us our daily bread? Why don't we ask for four days, or five days, or a week?" "We want it fresh," replied the ingenious child.

A wealthy citizen of San Francisco proposes te establish an astronomical observatory on the Sierra Nevada, at least 10,000 feet above the sea level.

JOSH BILLINGS says, truly: "You'd better not know so much, than to know so many things that ain't so."

ALL is hollow where the heart bears not a part, and all is peril where principle is not the guide.

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

A society has been organized in Iowa to encourage fish culture in the rivers of that State.

It is estimated that Louisville consumes a hundred thousand glasses of whisky and beer a day.

Potatoes are so scarce in Illinois that one county alone will have to import at least $100,000 worth this winter.

Do you know that if you put a little blood (from any animal) on each of your orchard trees, the rabbits will not trouble them.

In Maine it is polite to speak of the *delirium tremens* as "apple-jactitation," lest a breach of the liquor laws might be implied.

The country of the Modocs is fast filling up with herds of lowing kine and bleating sheep, which graze and grow fat near the famous lava beds.

The singular ecclesiastical fact should not be overlooked, that the "Reformed Episcopal Church" has only one Cummins and no incumms at all.

The New York picture market is reported to be exceedingly dull this winter. Foreign paintings crowd the market, and native artists complain of a lack of appreciation.

The annual National Convention of Breeders of Short Horn Cattle was held at Cincinnati last week. Archbishop Purcell's bull against Halsted was not introduced.

The Georgia papers are growling about hard times, and yet we notice that a circus at Atlanta took in $3,500 at one performance, recently. False pretence, somewhere.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for November and December shows that the average of the tobacco crop in comparison with last year, is ninety-four per cent.

Under the new coin system of the German Empire, whereby silver is no longer legal-tender, except for very small amounts, 975,446,170 marks have been coined up to November 1st.

A Christmas recipe for obtaining immortality. Write your name with kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of the people you come in contact with day by day, and you will never be forgotten.

Mrs. Livermore is propounding to the country people of Massachusetts the conundrum, "What shall we do with our daughters?" No doubt they will marry them off as fast as ever they can.

The hard times also have their effects upon the Indians. One horse will now purchase two Apache squaws, and the owner of the female will throw in a dog or two rather than lose the bargain.

The New Hampshire Historical Society has received the interesting and appropriate gift of a hornet's nest twelve feet in circumference, and now wants to trade it off for a woman's rights convention.

The temperance cause must be at a low ebb in the moon, as Professor Proctor shows that there is no water in that useful institution. How do the Lunatics wash? and how are they off for soap?

A very rich and fragrant combination has been discovered in a mine in Virginia, which, according to the local journals, contains "mica, silver and assafœtida," with some indications of petroleum-oil gas.

The Principal of the boys' high school at San Francisco has been on trial three months for yielding "too much to his natural love for the technical, the abstruse and the accurate," and the end is not yet.

Castelar has three rebellions on hand already—those of the Carlists, Cartagenists and Volunteers in Cuba—and another one under Serrano in behalf of the Prince Asturias, the son of Bourbon Isabella, is threatened.

It is alleged, as an indication of the present factitious value of coal in England, that the various companies in that country are realizing dividends which represent an average profit of 40 per cent. on the capital invested.

The New Hampshire farmers propose to have a mass convention at Manchester on the 2d of December, for a general consultation and free discussion of matters pertaining to their position and the means of improving it.

There are large numbers of cattle in Kansas, Colorado and Texas which, but for the untoward condition of markets and money, would have gone east of the Missouri, and the prospect seems to be that the cattle trade of 1874 will be immense.

A New York grand jury is considering the question of indicting the deputy sheriffs and and court officers, who are alledged for a consideration to have indorsed on a number of summonses as "not found" the persons summoned to appear as jurors.

The Assistant Commissioner of Patents, in a careful paper, compiled from official sources, makes the extraordinary assertion that "from three-quarters to seven-eighths of our enormous manufacturing capital is based upon patents, either directly or indirectly."

James F. Joy, the Michigan railroad king, has got a big railroad bridge across the Detroit river in his brain. The capital represented by the railroads centering at Detroit amounts to $100,000,000, he says, and the Detroit river now without a bridge is simply a nuisance.

T. C. Stearns, postmaster at Stockbridge, Wis., and editor of the Stockbridge Enterprise, being despondent on account of financial matters, administered strychnine to his wife and himself on the 11th. His wife died, but it is hoped Stearns will recover sufficiently to be hung for the murder.

A San Francisco physician lately took out a man's elbow joint by cutting the bone off some two inches above and below the union of the two parts. He then induced a new bone to form with a perfect joint, which is now as strong and flexible as that of the other arm. This is a wonderful achievment.

A remarkable charge of black-mailing is made against a Spanish official, who is not named. It is alleged that he has been in the habit of representing to wealthy Cuban refugees, resident in Philadelphia, that their estates were about to be confiscated, and of extorting large sums of money on pretense of preventing that consummation. Seventy-five thousand dollars is the sum mentioned as the aggregate proceeds of these operations.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 17, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

Under the impression that all the bad feeling between different sections of our country should be removed, and in compliance with the recommendation of the President in his annual Message to Congress, a general amnesty bill will probably be enacted during the present session.—This is as it should be. Whatever of wrong was done during or since the war, no good can come from a spirit of retaliation. The best and wisest men both North and South are daily manifesting a growing desire to secure the strongest fraternal union, and in politics and business to work together for the general prosperity of all the States. During the past month Gen. Sherman has received a large number of letters from ex-Generals and other officers of the army of the extinct Southern Confederacy, tendering their military services in case they should be required in the interests of the flag of our Union, accompanied with pledges of fealty and patriotism. Some of these letters he has acknowledged, with an assurance that if their services should be required they will be cheerfully accepted. It is hoped, however, that the opportunity will not come for these volunteer services to be required. Yet the offer may be taken as a pledge that the same disposition will be manifested by those patriotic spirits to aid in harmonizing the two great sections of the country in other ways, as opportunity may occur, and in striving to bring peace, good will and prosperity to every family in the land.

Another notable incident, in this connection, is the fact that while the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens was addressing the House of Representatives, on the salary bill, a few days ago, there were, in their seats around him, not less than a dozen or fifteen Generals and Colonels of the late Confederate army! This is magnanimity, and that is one of the finest attributes of a great government. President Grant and the people contemplate with pride, to-day, the fact that during the whole period of the great war of the rebellion not a man in the ranks of the enemy, when taken captive, was ever executed; and while hundreds, aye thousands, were captured running the blockade and carrying arms, ammunition and stores to the enemy, not a soul was ever put to death for his crimes against the government. How nobly this humane and magnanimous policy contrasts with the course pursued towards the unfortunate and hapless captives of the Virginius!

Let us have a general amnesty bill, and with it let all have a hand to grasp and a heart to welcome those who, from political causes, have been too long estranged from each other. Shall we not look upon the passage of an amnesty bill as introducing a new era of fraternal union, peace and prosperity throughout the wide domain?

THE SALARY BILL.

From all that has been said in debate in Congress on the increase of salaries and back pay, it is pretty evident that the six millions of voters throughout the country will require to give the screws another turn or two upon the consciences of Congressmen before any material change will be made in the law of last session upon the subject. The spasmodic effort of two or three scores of members, to present bills on the subject during the first two or three days of the session, is now shown to have been merely a blind. The House has spent a day or two debating the question, evidently with no serious intention of meeting the views of the country, by returning to the former scale of salaries. Some few members are really honest in their efforts to repeal the bill of last session and fix members' salaries at $5,000 actual traveling expenses, but the greater portion of them have resolved to prevent this, if possible.

☞ The *Proof Sheet*, for September and November, 1873, edited by Eugene H. Munday, esq., contains a short sketch of the newspaper press of this town, which is quite flattering. Mr. Munday visited our office in our absence, and picked up a number of things pertaining to it that he now displays to the craft in a free and easy manner. We are sorry we did not meet him. In the first issue of the New Year we propose to publish a sketch of the JOURNAL.

News and Notes from Washington.

National Legislation—An increase of Revenue Taxes Proposed—Alleged Frauds in the Freedmen's Bureau—A Colored Convention on Civil Rights—Free Mail Matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1873.

CONGRESSIONAL DISPATCH.

Both branches of the United States Congress have taken hold of the work of the Session with an energy that augurs well for the prompt dispatch of business. Over five hundred bills and resolutions have already been presented in the House, and some of them have gone through both branches and are ready to receive the President's signature. Thursday and a portion of Friday were devoted to a discussion of the back-pay bill. The indications are that those who desire to see the bill of last Session repealed will be disappointed.

AN INCREASE OF INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES PROPOSED.

Secretary Richardson has addressed a letter to Mr. Dawes, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, setting forth that the revenues of the government are not sufficient to meet the demands made upon it, and requesting that speedy legislation be had to place at his disposal the additional sum of forty-two million dollars. To meet these demands he recommends the restoration of duty on tea and coffee, (which will yield about $20,000,000,) and an increase of ten cents per gallon on the tax imposed on whisky, four cents per pound on tobacco, and the re-enactment of the law taxing the gross receipts of railroad companies, express companies, &c. If this should not be sufficient to meet the contingency, he recommends the restoration of taxes included in schedule B of the revenue law.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU FRAUDS.

The Secretary of War has sent a letter to the House of Representatives in relation to the charges of fraud and malfeasance in office against Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard, in connection with his management of the Freedmen's Bureau. This letter is accompained by evidence from the records and accounts of the late bureau, which, it is claimed, sustain the charges. The 41st Congress, it will be remembered, at the instance of Fernando Wood, investigated Gen. Howard and virtually exonerated him from being influenced by improper motives in his management of the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau. Subquently it was alleged that Gen. Balloch, Howard's chief disbursing officer, had kept $135,000 of the bureau funds on deposit in a bank, and has been drawing interest upon it, and disposing of it, as he claimed, to make good the losses of himself and brother officers sustained by erroneous payment of bounties. Balloch had previously resigned and could not be tried. When the bureau was abolished, shortly afterwards, Assistant Adjutant General Vincent was put in charge of its papers, and began the investigation which has led to the discovery of the facts communicated to the House by the Secretary. A preliminary report on the subject was made to the House last session, but at too late a day for it to be considered.

The Secretary in his letter says that the responsibility and accountability attaching to the late commissioner, so far as now developed, amounts to upwards of $278,573.66.

The Secretary says the commissioner was not tried by court-martial because the latter became barred in part, under the statute of limitations, before it was discovered that he was amenable. The Secretary believes he could yet be tried on some specified charges by court-martial, but deems it best that the entire subject should be submitted to the House of Representatives. He also states that "the Department of Justice, however, has been furnished with some cases, and others are to follow, of apparent malfeasance, with a request to institute either criminal suit or civil suit, to recover moneys belonging to the United States, or both suits, as may be proper, against such of the officers and agents of the late bureau as may be liable."

The letter of the Secretary was presented to the House on Friday and read, and after a short debate, in which a court martial was recommended, it was finally referred to the Military Committee without instructions.

CIVIL RIGHTS CONVENTION.

A numerous delegation of colored citizens from all sections of the Union was in session in Washington a number of days last week, the object of which appeared to be a general consultation and concerted action in bringing their grievances before Congress with a view of obtaining adequate redress. Some good speeches were made and appropriate resolutions passed. On Friday at 11 o'clock the delegation paid their respects to the President.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE TO BE RESTOLED IN PART.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have prepared a bill for the consideration of Congress. The bill agreed upon, in substance, authorizes public documents to be sent free through the mails; the free exchange of newspapers, and the free delivery of newspapers in the counties wherein they are published. In the distribution of public documents a stamp is provided to be placed in the custody of an officer of the House, and to be attached to every book, pamphlet, and document sent from either branch of Congress. To prevent the abuse of the power by unauthorized parties, it is also necessary for the name of the member sending a document to be appended to the package. The committee agreed to report favorably a bill looking to the free delivery of seeds from the agricultural department, and will no doubt regulate their distribution similar to the means provided for sending public documents.

N. H. P.

Success Based Upon Merit.

It is a subject of general remark, among both wholesale and retail druggists, that no medicine introduced to the American public has ever gained such popularity and met with so large a sale in all parts of the land, in the same length of time, as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This cannot depend upon its having been more largely advertised than any other medicine, as such is not the case. The correct explanation, we think, is found in the fact that this medicine produces the most wonderful and perfect cures of every bad cases of bronchial, throat and lung diseases, is undoubtedly the most perfect and efficient remedy for all kinds of coughs that has ever been introduced to the public, and at the same time possesses the greatest of blood-purifying and strengthening propecties that medical science has been able to produce, thus rendering it a sovereign remedy not only in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and Coughs, but also for all diseases of the liver and blood, as scrofulous diseases, blotches, rough skin, pimples, black specks and discolorations. It has therefore a wide range of application and usefullness, and it only gives the most perfect satisfaction to all who use it, but far exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine, thus eliciting the loudest praise, and making permanent living advertising mediums of all who use it. For these reasons it is that there is not perhaps a druggist in all the vast domain of this continent, who tries to please his customers and supply their wants, that does not keep and sell large quantities of this most valuable medicine.

JESUP, Iowa, May 5th, 1873.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE:

Dear Sir—We take pleasure in saying that your Medicines have sold entirely beyond our expectations. We regard them as the best medicines extant, and hear them spoken of in the highest terms of praise.

R. L. SMITH & CO.

☞ I have broken up several long-standing cases af Chills and Fever with SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. I also find it is a good remedy for Dispepsia and Liver Disease.

J. W. ANSLEY,
Buena Vista, Ga.

☞ An article of great merit—*Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* for internal and external use.

New To-Day.

POSTPONEMENT!

FOURTH GRAND GIFT CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

OVER A MILLION IN BANK!

SUCCESS ASSURED,

A FULL DRAWING CERTAIN,

On TUESDAY, 31st of MARCH Next,

In order to meet the general wish and expectations of the public and the ticket holders for the full payment of the magnificent gifts announced for the Forth Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, the management have determined to postpone the Concert and Drawing until

TUESDAY, MARCH 31st 1874.

They have already realized

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS,

and have a great many agents yet to hear from.

No doubt is entertained of the sale of every ticket before the drawing; but, whether all are sold or not, the Concert and Drawing will positively and unequivocally take place on the day now fixed, and if any remain unsold they will be cancelled, and the prizes will be reduced in proportion to the unsold tickets.

Only 60,000 tickets have been issued, and

12,000 CASH GIFTS,

$1,500,000

will be distributed among the ticket-holders.

The tickets are printed in coupons, of tenths and all fractional parts will be represented in the drawing just as whole tickets are

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		17,500
10 Cash Gifts	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts	10,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts	50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, all Cash, amounting to		$1,500,000

The chances for a gift are as one to five.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; 22½ Tickets for $1000; 113 Whole Tickets for $5000; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of tickets.

The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all respects like the three which have already been given, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Orders for tickets and applications for agencies will be attended to in the order they are received, and it is hoped they will be sent in promptly, that there may be no disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again. All agents are peremptorily required to settle up their accounts and return all unsold tickets by the 20th day of March.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agents Public Library Ky., and Manager Gift Concert,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky., or
THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
Eastern Agents - 609 Broadway, N. Y.

Dec.17-4t.

HUNTINGDON GAS COMPANY.

An election of Five Managers for the Huntingdon Gas Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 320 Penn street, between the hours of one and four o'clock, p. m., on MONDAY, the 5th day of JANUARY, 1874.

J. W. GREENLDAND,
Dec.17-2t. Secretary.

New To-Day.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between L. Meredith and George A. Joy, in the Boot and Shoe buisness, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by George A. Joy, under the style of L. Meredith & Co. as heretofore who will settle all accounts for or against the partnership.

L. MEREDITH,
Dec.17-3t. GEORGE A. JOY.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers living near Graysville Postoffice, on the estate of Martha Ewing, late of Franklin township, deceased; all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES OLIVER,
JOHN ARCHY,
Dec.17-6t. Executors.

TRIAL LIST FOR JANUARY TERM 1874.

FIRST WEEK.

Leah Lewis	vs	Samuel Rupert.
The Commonwealth ex rel David Etnier as Plf.	vs	R. Gehrett & E. M'Mullen
The boro of Huntingdon	vs	William R. Orbison, own'rs.
Same	vs	Trustees of Huntingdon Academy, owners
James Bricker's, Admrs.	vs	H. B. Mytinger

SECOND WEEK.

Aaron Putt for use of W. W. Enyeart's Executors	vs	The Township of Hopewell
Benjamin M. Hill	vs	Lucy M. Brown and Lucy M. Brown's Administratrix
David Caldwell, Guardian of minor children of James Welch	vs	The township of Hopewell and boro of Alexandria
The boro of Huntingdon	vs	Theo. H. Cremer
H. S. Wharton	vs	Shelbly & Howard
The boro of Huntingdon	vs	M. B. Massey
Jesse L. Shore	vs	J. S. Devor
N. B. Helm for use	vs	Mary Doop
J. S. Corrman	vs	A. L. Guss
John W. Mattern use	vs	J. E. M'Conahy
A. W. Swoope, Admr for use vs.		J. E. M'Conahy
John W. Mattern who hath been subrogated, &c.	vs	Andrew S. Harrison

T. W. MYTON,
Dec.17,1873. Prothonotary.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED.

Take notice that Henry T. Farnsworth, Committee of William M. Lloyd, a lunatic, has filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Huntingdon, his account as Committee aforesaid, which will be presented to the said Court on the second Monday of January next, for confirmation and allowance, and will be so confirmed and allowed unless exceptions be filed thereto.

T. W. MYTON, Prot'y.

Proth'y's Office,
Dec. 17, 1873.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Expo. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, January 12, 1874, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

To mine and take away the limestone from a quarry on a tract of land, situated in the township of Hopewell, county of Huntingdon, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Thomas and Adam Orbin, on the east by lands of W. W. & D. C. Entrekin and on the south and west by lands of John Russell, containing 342 acres, more or less, together with all his title and privileges thereto, and in relation thereto.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Entrekin.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest, in all that certain half lot or parcel of ground situated in the township of Oneida, county of Huntingdon Pa. Beginning at a post in the middle of Bath Street, now Fifth Street continued, usually known as Colestock's line, 256 feet more or less, from the line of the borough of Huntingdon, at the extremity of Bath Street, now Fifth Street, thence along said street 25 feet to a post or division line of said lot, thence in a westerly direction by a half lot or piece of ground owned by Julia A. Parkson, at right angle to said lane 205½ feet, thence by land of Harriet Bryan in a south westerly direction 31¼ feet to a contemplated alley between lot and herein described, and two lots now or formerly owned by Michael Nail, three 225 feet to the place of begining, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Luke Reilly.

ALSO—All of defendant's interest, in a tract of land situated in the township of West, county of Huntingdon, Pa., and bounded as follows: On the north by lands of widow Bortz; on the west by lands of Geo. Bilger; on the south east by lands of Rinehart, containing two acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one and a half story dwelling log house, a frame stable and a cooper shop and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Stull.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest, in a certain two story frame dwelling house, situated in the borough of Huntingdon, Pa., fronting 18 feet on Mifflin Street, and extending back about 14 feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant to said building fronting 25 feet on Mifflin street and extending back at right angles thereto 150 feet to an alley, bounded on the west by lot of John Flasher, on the east by lot or part of a lot owned by Geo. H. Nash, it being part of lot No. 92 in the Wharton, Miller & Anderson's addition of said borough.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George E. McEldowney.

All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting on Main st., extending along said street 60 feet and 8 inches, thence by lot of Frank Hetright 110 feet to an alley, thence along said alley 60 feet to a lot of James Gilland, thence by lot of said 110 feet and 8 inches to Main st., being lot numbered 21 in the plan of said borough of Mapleton, having thereon erected a two-story plank dwelling house, and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Banks.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in the following described tract of land, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate in Oneida twp., adjoining the borough of Huntingdon, bounded on the north by lands of Robert Drennon, on the south and east by lands of Harriet Bryan, and on the west by the Warm Springs road, containing 9 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings. To be sold, or offered for sale, by order of the Court, in four separate parcels, to wit:—the parcel consisting of four lots next to Robert Drennon's, fronting 50 feet each on the Warm Springs road, and extending back 200 feet; the second parcel, consisting of six lots adjoining the above parcel on the north, fronting 50 feet each on the Warm Springs road, and extending back 200 feet, on which are plantel about 100 fruit trees, and on it are erected a frame dwelling house, kitchen, and outbuildings, with a well of water; the third parcel, consisting of four lots adjoining the last named on the north, and Mrs. Bryan's land on the south, fronting 50 feet each on the Warm Springs road and extending back 200 feet, on which some fruit trees are planted; the fourth parcel, consisting of about seven acres of land adjoining the above described batches of lots on the east, about three acres of which are timber land, with a lane or alley 12 feet wide, extending to the Warm Springs road along the line of Mrs. Bryan's land.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph H. Summers.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest, in a certain lot of ground, situated in the village of Smithfield, in the township of Walker, county of Huntingdon, Pa., fronting 27½ feet on the turnpike road passing through said village, extending southwardly from said road being also 27½ feet in breadth at the southern end, having theron erected a two story plank dwelling house and other improvements.

Seized, taken in execution, ane to be sold as the property of Thomas J. Chilcote.

☞ Bidders will take notice that 20 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale.

AMON HOUCK,
Sheriff's Office, [Sheriff.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, '73.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A business man wants to borrow from $600 to $800 for one year, for which he will give good real estate security. Inquire at this office.

Dec.10,1873-2t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the recognizance of Tobias Harnish to the heirs of Robert Lytle, late of Hollidaysburg, deceased, and ascertain the amount coming to the heirs respectively, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Huntingdon, on Friday, December 26th, 1873, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons interested are required to be present, or else be debarred from coming in on said fund.

R. A. ORBISON,
Dec.10,'73. Auditor.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22d day of Nov. A. D., 1873, under the hands and seal of the Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties, and the Hons. Anthony J. Beaver and David Clarkson, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 12th day) of January 1874, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 10th day of Dec., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three and the 97th year of American Independence.

AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22d day of Nov., A. D., 1873, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (and 19th day,) of January, A. D., 1874, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 10th day of Dec., in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three and the 97th year of American Independence.

AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Whereas my daughter Ada, has left her home and is disposed to contract debts on my account, I hereby notify all persons interested that I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

AMOS STAR.

Dec.10,1873-3t.

CUSHING'S MANUAL—OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Rules of proceeding and debate in deliberate assemblies. An indispensable hand-book for every member of a deliberative body, and the authority in all the States.

"The most authoritative expounder of American parliamentary law."—Hon. Sumner.

Price 65 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address THOMPSON, BROWN & CO., Boston, Mass.

"TRUE TO NATURE."

This First-class Chromo will be given to every subscriber to GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1874

Whether to a Single Subscriber for Three Dollars, or in a Club of Six, for Fourteen Dollars.

Address L. A. GODEY,
N. E. Cor. Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ See Terms in Lady's Book for other Clubs. ☜

TAKES ON SIGHT. Last and BEST

Combination for Canvassers, Agents and Salesmen!—Henry Ward Beecher's family newspaper gives every subscriber a pair of the largest and finest OLEOGRAPHS—two most attractive subjects, that "take" on sight—painted by Mrs. Anderson, as contrasts and companions for her "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep." Agents have IMMENSE SUCCESS: call it the "best business ever offered canvassers." We furnish the lightest and handsomest outfit, and pay very high commissions. Each subscriber receives without delay two beautiful pictures, which are ready for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. The paper itself stands peerless among family journals, being so popular that of its class it has the largest circulation in the world! Employs the best literary talent. Edward Eggleston's serial story is just beginning; back chapters supplied to each subscriber. Mrs. Stowe's long expected sequel to "My Wife and I" begins in the new year. Any one wishing a good salary or independent business, should send for circulars and terms to J. B. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati or San Francisco. AGENTS WANTED.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

A WEEKLY PAPER FOR

YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE FAMILY,

THE COMPANION aims to be a favorite in every family—looked for eagerly by the young folks, and read with interest by the older. Its purpose is to interest while it amuses; to be judicious, practical, sensible; and to have really permanent worth, while it attracts for the hour.

It is handsomely illustrated, and has for contributors some of the most attractive writers in the country. Among these are:

EDWARD EGGLESTON,	DR. I. I. HAYES,
PROF. JAMES DEMILLE,	LOUISE C. MOULTON,
LOUISA M. ALCOTT,	"SOPHIE MAY,"
REBECCA H. DAVIS,	C. A. STEPHENS,
C. W. FLANDERS,	RUTH CHESTERFILD,
S. S. ROBBINS,	M. A. DENISON.

Its readings is adapted to the old and young, is very varied in its character, sprightly and entertaing. It gives Stories of Adventure, Letters of Travel, Editorials upon Current Topics, Historical Articles, Biographical Sketches, Religious Articles, Stories of Home and School Life, Tales, Poetry, Selections for Declamation, Anecdotes, Puzzles, Facts and Incidents.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1.50. Specimen copies sent free. Address

PERRY, MASON & CO.,
41 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

FIRESIDE HINGE CONE BURNER FOR SUN CHIMNEYS, made by PLUME & ATWOOD, produces the largest light. Can be used on any coal oil lamp. For sale by all lamp dealers.

WOMEN MEN, Girls and Boys wanted to sell our French and American Jewelry, Books, Games, &c., in their own localities. No capital needed. Catalogue, Terms, &c., sent free. P. O. FICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$18 a day guaranteed to Agents. Address G. M. SULLIVAN & CO., No. 8, St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

HORRIBLE!

I suffered with Catarrh thirty years, and was cured by a simple remedy. Will send receipt, postage free, to all afflicted. Rev. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 106, Syracuse, N. Y.

Dicember 3, 1873-4t.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

Estate of SARAH LUDEN, deceased.]

Letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah Luden, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to me, or in my absence to Samuel T. Brown, esq., my attorney in fact, at Huntingdon, Pa.

MARGARET RUSSELL,
Nov.26,1873. Executrix.

RESIDENCE ON WASHINGTON Street, West Huntingdon, for sale.—The undersigned, having engaged in business at Tyrone, will sell his neat and comfortable residence, on the east side of Washington street, West Huntingdon, at private sale. Apply to

H. L. ATKINSON,
or K. A. LOVELL, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.
Oct.22,1873tf.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DYSPEPSIA

Permanently cured in every instance by the

EAGLE DYSPEPSIA TROCHES,

They will immediately correct a sour stomach, cure heartburn, sickness or pain in the stomach, costiveness, liver complaint, head ache, etc., etc. For sale by all Druggists. Price 35 cents per Box. NEBEKER & CO., Proprietors, Phila., Pa. For sale in Huntingdon, by JOHN READ & SONS, Druggists. Oct.29,'73-3mo.

FOR RENT.

Three or four rooms in a first-class brick building, adjoining a well kept Boarding House, on the business part of Penn street. These rooms are suitable for Store, Office, Society or Lodging rooms. Will be rented separately or together. Apply soon at JAMES A. BROWN'S

CARPET STORE, 525½ Penn street,
Dec.3,1873-3mos.] Huntingdon, Pa.

250 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE,

At $50 per Lot—Three Year Payments!

These lots lie within 300 hundred yards of the new school house in West Huntingdon; fronting 50 feet on Brady street and running back 150 feet to a 20 foot alley.

Also, ground by the Acre, for building purposes, for sale. Inquire of

E. C. SUMMERS.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, '73-1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of WILLIAM LOWRY, deceased.]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William Lowry, late of Hopewell township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LEVI LOWRY,
Coalmont, Pa., Oct.29,'73. Administrator.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,

HUNTINGDON, PA., August 23, 1873.

Notice is herby given, that I have this day appointed J. Hall Musser, Deputy District Attorney. All business pertining to said office should hereafter be addressed to him,

H. CLAY MADDEN,
District Attorney of Huntingdon county, Pa.
August 27, 1873-1y.

ENTERPRISE TRANSFER CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

We would respectfully announce to the public that we have procured a FIRST CLASS OMNIBUS, for the delivery of Passengers and Baggage to and from all trains, from and to all parts of town, between the hours of 7 A. M., and 8 P. M., (Sunday, excepted). ☞ Orders for night trains must be left at Baggage Room, Union Depot, or Blair's Book Store not later than 8 P. M. ☞ Persons arriving by trains, with baggage, will please give their baggage checks to our driver or to the Baggage Agent at the Depot.

W. H. DRARMITT,
Sept.17,1873-3mos. Gen'l Manager.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1874.

200 pages; 500 Engravings, and Colored Plate. Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. First number for 1874 just issued. A German edition at same price.

Address, JAMES VICK,
Dec.3,1873. Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

A judgment obtained before Esquire Young, for $99.99, against Messrs. Knode & Philips, of Alexandria, Pa., upon which a stay of nine months has been taken.

Apply to C. WEIRICK, Alexandria, Pa.
Dec.3,'73-to July 1,'74.

HOFFMAN & SKEESE,

Manufacturers of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealers in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap. Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y

New To-Day.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

[Estate of MICHAEL WRIGHT, deceased.]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Huntingdon county, I will expose at Public Sale, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1874.

at one o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate: situate in Union township, in Hare's Valley, about two miles from Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa., consisting of a VALUABLE FARM, bounded by lands of James D. Querry, John Pheasant, Levi Dell's heirs, and others, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, one hundred of which is cleared, and having thereon a good TWO-STORY LOG HOUSE, newly refinished, weatherboarded and painted throughout, a LARGE LOG BARN with sheds all around, with other outbuildings in good repair, and excellent water under the same roof, Smithshop, Woodhouse, &c., all convenient, with a large variety of Excelent Fruit. A portion of the land has been heavily timed quite recently, everything connected makes it one of the most desirable farms in that portion of the county.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, when deed will be made, one-third in one year thereafter with interest, and the remaining one third at the death of Mary Ann Wright the widow, the interest thereon to be paid to her annually during her life, the whole to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

DAVID CLARKSON,
Dec.10,'73-ts. Trustee.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Jackson Lamberson, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, No. 302, Penn street, Huntingdon, on Friday, the 26th of December next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., when and where all parties interested may attend or be forever debarred from claiming any part of said fund.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR,
Dec.10,1873. Auditor.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, a. d., 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented for "approval by the Court," on Wednesday, January 15, 1874:

1st. Inventory of the goods and chattles, of Wm. Lowry, dec'd., as taken by his widow, Sarah Lowry.

2nd. Inventory of goods and chattles, returned by and set apart to Mary Ann Piper, widow of Peter Piper dec'd.

3rd. Inventory of the personal property of J. C. Shoemaker, dec'd., as taken by his widow Mary C. Shoemaker.

4. Inventory of the goods and chattels, &c., of Richard Meredith, deceased, as set apart by his widow, Sarah E. Meredith.

W. E. LIGHTNER,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.
Orphans' Court Office,
Dec. 10, 1873.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 15th day of January, next, (1874,) to wit:

1. Administration account of John D. Hughs, Administrator of the estate of John Irvin, of Franklin township, deceased.

2. Final account of Evan Nearhoof and Samuel Ralston, Executors of George Nearhoof, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.

3. Account of Samuel A. Steffey, Administrator of George Steffey, late of Jackson township, deceased.

4. Final account of Henry Wilson, Executor of Elizabeth Hallman, late of West township, deceased.

5. First and partial account of Isaac Swoope, Administrator of the estate of Hugh L. King, late of the township of Shirley, deceased.

6. Administration account of Sterrett Cummins, Administrator of the estate of James Barr, late of Jackson township, deceased.

7. First and partial account of Calvin and Anderson Bell, Administrators of the estate of George Bell, late of West township, deceased.

8. Account of Wm. Hall, Administrator of the estate of Dixon Hall, late of Brady township, deceased.

9. The account of Eliza J. Thompson, Administratrix of the estate of John Thompson, late of the borough of Mt. Union, deceased.

10. The account of Levi W. and Samuel H. Pheasant, Administrators of the estate of William Pheasant, late of Union township, deceased.

W. E. LIGHTNER,
REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 10, '83. Register.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.

The undersigned will rent two Houses, a Blacksmith Shop and a Wagonmaker Shop, situated at Shaver's Creek Bridge, in West township, from the first of April next. This is one of the best stands in the county. Address

HENRY DAVIS, Sr.,
dec.3] Cottage P. O.

VALUABLE LOT AND HOUSE FOR SALE.

In view of the erection of the New Academy Building, containing two large school rooms besides the main Academy Hall. The owners of the private school building and lot, fronting on Court House Square, have concluded to offer it for sale.

The lot is number 135, fronting 50 feet on Washington and 50 feet on Mifflin streets, 200 feet in depth, giving two very desirable fronts for building purposes. There is a New Brick School Building on the lot 30x35 so placed that a large front building can be added to it if desired. The lot affords ample room for four dwelling houses, and the location is excellent. The property will be sold, at Public Sale, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1873,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., and possession given on the first day of April 1874.

TERMS OF SALE.—Two hundred dollars to be paid when the property is struck down, and the balance of one-third of the purchase money on the 1st day of April 1874, the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest from the first day of April 1874, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage.

For further particulars, apply to

R. A. MILLER,
Dec.3,'73-2t. SAM'L T. BROWN.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

[*Estate of MATTHEW TRUMAN, dec'd.*]

Notice to Peter Carlisle and William Carlisle, whose post office address is unknown to petitioner, being the children of a deceased sister Peggy, who intermarried with —— Carlisle, both of whom are now dead, and three other nephews, Levi Pye, whose post office address is Clear Springs, Washington county, Md.; Samuel Pye, whose post office address is Indian Springs, Washington county, Md.; Jonathan Pye, whose post office address is not known: Take notice that at an Orphans' Court held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 10th day of November, A. D. 1873, before the Hongrable John Dean, Esq., President, and David Clarkson and Anthony J. Beaver, Esquires, his Associates: On motion of Lovell & Musser the Court awarded a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Matthew Truman, late of Tod township, deceased, to appear in Court, on the second Monday of January next, (1874,) then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold. And ordered that to all persons interested, notice be given personally or by writing left at their place of abode residing within the county, and to all residing out of the county, by publication in one or more newspapers, and a copy directed to their n

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 17, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

OF INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC.—The book accounts of Dr. John McCulloch have been placed in my hands for collection. The number of these is so large that it is impracticable to notify each debtor personally. Those against whom there are accounts on these books should call for settlement. In fact all who had the Doctor's services during his extensive practice at this place should see whether they have squared up with him. I will expect visits from all his old patients before the first of January next. After that day those who have not given their attention to this matter will receive notice of a different character. Settle and avoid law suits.

MILTON S. LYTLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntiogdon, Pa.

High winds.

Muddy roads.

Fix up your ice house.

The weather is changeable.

An open winter is predicted.

The 21st inst., is the shortest day.

Altoona's "soiled doves" are in trouble.

Wolves are killing sheep in Clearfield county.

Perry county has a Superintendent who is all *Wright!*

The Harrisburg *State Journal* will not be resurrected.

Well-turned ankles were visible during the high winds of Friday.

The epizootic has made its appearance in some parts of the State.

Drs. Thompson & McCarthy, of Mt. Union, have brushed up their office.

The place to buy your holiday goods is where they are advertised for sale.

Mr. D. S. Africa is building a large ice-house on his Church street property.

William Lauder, esq., sails for Europe in the Russia, to-day. Bon voyage!

Part of "Dot leetle Shermaa Band" contemplates working for Burchinell & Son.

The lady teachers who attended the Institute were a very fine body of young ladies.

"Stewardy" keeps everything neat and trim about the depot. He makes a capital depot policeman.

William Hartley, late Democratic candidate for Auditor General, is negotiating for Lloyd's Bedford bank.

The best evidence of the resumption of business throughout the country is the disappearance of tramps.

We hope the Institute was a regular revival to the teachers. They needed something of the kind, badly.

There was more mud, in West Huntingdon, last week, than would have plastered the Tower of Babel.

Prof. Atkinson goes for Cuba. He thinks the apple is ripe. By this time next year, he thinks, the fruit will be secured

Dr. Shanks, of Mechanicsburg, the tallest doctor in the State, was in town last week. He is a perfect Colossus of Roads.

Rev. Clippinger preached a very fine funeral surmon, in the Donation church, in Barree township, on last Sunday afternoon.

In Harrisburg they fine the human swine who spit tobacco juice on church floors. In Huntingdon they should do likewise.

W. R. Baker is teaching in Warriorsmark borough this winter. He has a good school but ought to have a better school house.

"Nickodemus Wocker" was at the Institute, but they didn't fool him with the apple seed or egg questions. He didn't show his hand!

The Coleman Sisters' Troupe, recently disbanded, has been reorganized, and at an early day will appear before a Harrisburg audience.

Shakspeare wrote: "Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it." Some of the teachers thought the sentiment originated with Prof. White.

Somebody suggested that "Nicodemus Wocker" might have something to say on some of the questions before the Institute. We will see.

Every school teacher in the county ought to subscribe for the JOURNAL. To make a successful teacher you must keep posted. Take the JOURNAL.

There was a larger number of teachers in attendance upon the Institute, last week, than at any previous session. Mr. McNeal feels very much encouraged, no doubt.

The members of the colored band propose holding a Fair and Festival, during the Holidays, the proceeds of which are to go towards procuring the services of a teacher.

If our teachers were to gather up the local news of their respective localities, and send it to the county papers, it would add something to their stock of accomplishments.

They have a splendid little engine on the East Broad Top Railroad that has handled thirty-six P. R. R. cars, one-half of them freighted. It has eight driving wheels and is a perfect Hercules.

Squire Lightner, of Shirley, thinks the Democratic party, in that section, has gone to the demnition pow-wows since the late meeting of the Directors of the Poor. You shouldn't make such admissions, Squire.

A couple of Philadelphians, George Moore and H. R. Conrad, captured a fine buck and bagged six rabbits and eight pheasants in the neighborhood of Coffee Run, last week. They report game abundant in that section.

Every teacher in the county should invest at least ten or fifteen dollars in literature, per annum. He cannot work without tools. Magazines and papers are as necessary to him as planes and saws are to a carpenter.

The Panic has subsided entirely. The cities are full of money but few customers. It is said to be a drug in the city banks, but until the country banks do something for their respective neighborhoods business must be slack.

The *Times* may get out of joint as much as it has a mind to, but when you meet the editor at home, as we did the other day, he is as pleasant as a Dry Goods clerk. He is monarch of all he surveys, down there. We almost envy him.

Daniel Sarley, an elderly and respected farmer of Penn township, went out to plow, on Thursday of last week, and on not returning in the evening, search was made for him, when he was found lying dead in a furrow, his team standing near by.

It was very plain, at the Institute, on Thursday afternoon of last week, during Prof. Raub's lecture, that the teachers of Huntingdon county do not read as many newspapers as they should. Step up and subscribe for the JOURNAL; only $1 for six months.

Three gamblers tried their hands at *three card monte* on one of the eastern bound trains between this place and Altoona, last week, and had a spat with a conductor or two; and they wound up in Castle Houck. They have since obtained bail and departed.

Scribner's Monthly is one of the greatest of existing Magazines. It is as fresh and buoyant as a May morning. It makes no reduction of price to its subscribers, but we will furnish it and the JOURNAL one year for FIVE DOLLARS. Four dollars is the regular price of the magazine.

We visited the Institute several times last week, and would have done so more frequently had we not been compelled to stand while we were there. We might even have *stood* this, but to endure several uncivilized boys smoking, in the rear of us, was too much for our "narves."

Every teacher will scan the proceedings of the Institute, published to-day, closely, to ascertain whether his name is mentioned, and if he finds his name he will feel flattered, but he will not think of complimenting the printer who thus pleases him, by subscribing for his paper.

We learn from our friend William Hall, of Greenwood Furnaces, that both furnaces are in blast, but expect to blow out for repairs about the first proximo. They have been turning out about sixty tons of charcoal metal per week. It is bought readily and manufactured into car wheels.

Godey's Lady's Book, for January, is on our table. It is a capital number. Godey, like spirits, improves with age. Remember we will send the JOURNAL and Godey to one address, for one year, for $4.30. The subscriber gets a handsome chromo for this amount of money—"True to Nature"—into the bargain.

A little daughter, an only child of B. F. Douglass, esq., of Mt. Union, has been severely afflicted, for two months, with a psoas abscess, which was successfully opened, on last Saturday, by Dr. Brumbaugh. The little sufferer is doing well, and the kind parents are greatly rejoiced at the prospects of a speedy recovery of their little one.

The proceedings of the Institute take up a great portion of our paper this week. Our readers will, no doubt, be anxious to learn what the teachers have been doing. It is a fine opportunity for them to get into print, and yet, very few who do get in, appreciate the favor by subscribing for the instruments which give them notoriety.

The Pennsylvania Furnace, Huntingdon county, suspended operations a week or two since, for repairs, etc. It will resume work in about a month. In consequence of this suspension Tyrone Forge has shut down until the furnace begins to turn out metal again. The forgemen will spend their vacation—which will last about six weeks—in the wood choppings connected with the place, or by hunting deer on the Allegheny mountains.—*Tyrone Herald.*

Last week, one day, a party of two or three pedagogues from the rural districts, sauntered out to see the sights, and in their travels halted before a locomotive in front of the Union depot. One of them, who had never seen a locomotive before, viewed the iron horse over and over again, and as the trio were about starting again on their tour of observation, he reluctantly turned away, remarking that it was "a tarnal complicated thing," and wanted to know to "which end the horses were hooked."

We sometimes think, when we look around us, that the great principles, which underlie human efforts, are sadly at fault. Why some people have to labor so much harder and undergo so much more tribulation, in bringing about similar results, than others, we have never been able to understand. Whether it is owing to a misconception of the idea to be produced, or the proper comprehension of the labor required, are questions that we have never been able to settle in our own mind. In fact we are left in the fog. These reflections have been suggested by the announcement, on the street, that brother Cornman's sixth is a boy. Five girls, and now, a boy! Jehosaphat! At last!

FURS, Furs, Furs. The second invoice of Sable, Fitch, Alaskan and Squirrel furs, at panic prices, arriving this week at Henry & Co.'s.

BUFFALO Robes at Glaziers.' dec17 4t.

THE NEWTON HAMILTON BRIDGE.—Newton Hamilton and the surrounding country was all excitement on Thursday last, 4th of December, at which time the new bridge over the Juniata was formerly opened. In addition to the visitors mentioned below Messrs. Miller and Close, commissioners, Joseph McCulloch, clerk, Gen. Ross, Ex. Com. Wilson, and many others were present. Precisely at 12 o'clock a procession was formed at the south side of the river, where a wagon drawn by six horses, with hay-ladders attached to the vehicle, was first in line with our friend, David Jenkins, esq., on the saddle-horse as commander-in-chief; ex-Senator Petriken mounted the off-wheel horse; Dr. G. V. Mitchell, and L. L. Ellsworth got on top of the middle horses, and Messrs. Alex. Morrison and Bob. Taylor, assumed position on the front horses. The wagon was packed with nearly one hundred passengers.

The team was then driven across the bridge, when an old-fashioned three cheers was given by those present. The procession next paraded through the principal streets of the town, and finally brought up at the weigh-scales, where wagon and live stock recorded eleven and one-half tons.

The next thing in order was a hungry attack on the substantial eatables provided by the citizens and farmers, comprising everything choice and seasonable, which was served up in one of the storehouses. The adults having been supplied, the juveniles were called in en masse and took part in a proceeding for which they are always ready.

The crowd then proceeded to the Town Hall, where addresses were delivered by R. B. Petriken, T. M. Uttley, esq., and Dr. G. V. Mitchell. They all congratulated the upper end on the completion of this to them important thoroughfare, and Mr. U. drew attention to the fact that this was the first free bridge ever erected over the Juniata in Mifflin county.

Three cakes, prepared for the occasion by the ladies, were presented to Senator Petriken, Dr. Mitchell, and Mr. Lamberson, contractor.

The first person to cross on foot was John Miller, Sen., and the first to drive over David Jenkins.

The bridge has four spans, is 643 feet in length, 14 feet wide, is sufficiently elevated beyond high water, and is considered a substantial structure. Its cost in round numbers is $18,000.

After the above was in type we received another account of the celebration, from which we make a few extracts:

We also had the pleasure of seeing some friends from the lower end of the county, among whom were J. H. McFarlane, and Bob Taylor, a very fine and youthful looking widower, with whom the young ladies were very much pleased and hope to see again.—Among other things it is said that the cake received by the Dr. had a great deal heavier icing on it than any of the others, with what purpose the reader must determine.

The evening entertainment was a grand oyster supper, free to everybody, but the happiest time of all was the closing up performance in attending "Morrison's ball," given at one of the principal hotels in his honor, as he was a most zealous advocate of the bridge.—The ball was inaugurated by L. L. Ellsworth, who soon however retreated, leaving Mr. Morrison in the field, who with four other worthy gentlemen, bravely continued it. All the beauty of the village was in attendance, and they seemed to trip the light fantastic toe with more grace and elegance than my pen can picture.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

IF you want an over coat that will defy the winter's fiercest blast, you can secure one by calling without delay, at Henry & Co.'s.

HO! FOR CHRISTMAS!—Go to Beck & Fleming's Bee Hive Grocery for your holiday goods. They have the largest and best assortment ever brought to this town, such as China and Bohemia ware, iron, wooden and tin toys of every description. Also, a large assortment of Bon Bons, Sugar Toys, and Confectioneries of all kinds.

LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY.—At a meeting held Wednesday, Dec. 3rd, in the Firemen's Room, to devise means to aid the suffering poor, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In consequence of the prevailing financial difficulties, and the usual inclemencies of the season, there is a greater amount of suffering among the poor than heretofore. Therefore,

Resolved, That we form ourselves into a society to be known as the Ladies' Relief Society, for the purpose of relieving the wants of any needing assistance, and exerting ourselves to procure employment for them.

Resolved, That Committees be appointed and instructed to canvass our borough, and report to the proper officers any cases of destitution or suffering and to solicit of our citizens aid for this most worthy object.

Resolved, That our friends in the country are hereby requested to send anything they may consider useful to warm or sustain the body.

Resolved, That our proceedings, with the names of officers and Committees be published in our town papers, with a notice of our place and time of meeting, and an appeal to our citizens to lend us their aid and support.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the members of the Huntingdon Fire Co., and Town Council for the use of their very pleasant rooms.

President, Mrs. David Blair; Vice Presidents, Mrs. John H. Westbrook, Mrs. Rev. A. G. Dole, Mrs. Rev. Hunter, Mrs. Rev. Zahnizer; Treasurer, Mrs. J. Simpson Africa; Secretary, Miss M. A. Welch.

Ward Committees.—1st Ward, Mrs. Dole, Mrs. J. E. Smucker, Mrs. K. Allen Lovell; 2d Ward, Mrs. Zahnizer, Mrs. Allen, Miss Annie Skeese; 3d Ward, Mrs. J. H. Westbrook, Mrs. J. A. Brown, Mrs. Fleagle; 4th Ward, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. Thos. S. Johnston.

Distributing Committee.—Mrs. W. A. Orbison, Mrs. H. S. Wharton, Mrs. Catharine Willoughby, Mrs. J. R. Simpson, Mrs. J. W. Mattern, Miss Mary Miller, Miss C. Wiestling, Miss Jennie Carothers, Miss Sadie Weaver.

Committee to procure and place mite boxes in the post-office and Henry & Co.'s store—Mrs. Wm. Dorris, Mrs. J. Simpson Africa.

Committee to visit Smithfield—Miss Mumford, Miss Annie Simpson.

The above proceedings explain themselves, and we hope our citizens will receive cordially our visiting Committees, and bountifully supply them with the means of relieving any who may be suffering, remembering that "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will He pay him again."

Contributions can be handed to or left with any of the Ward Committees. Meetings will be held every Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Town Council Rooms, at which time any one can make their cases known, and apply for relief, or if application is made to any member of the Society, at any time, they will, if found worthy, be promptly attended to.

MOME-MADE Rag Carpet of beautiful patterns, for sale cheap, at Henry & Co.'s.

POSTPONEMENT.—*Fourth Gift Concert of Public Library of Kentucky.—A Card to the Public.*—The Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the management of the Gift Concert announce the postponement of the Fourth Gift Concert until Tuesday, the 31st of March next.

The public will readily understand the causes which have made this postponement necessary.

The financial panic which has for the last two months paralyzed the business of every section of this country and Europe, has prevented thousands from investing in tickets.—The epidemics pervading almost the entire South have cut off a large and valuable market. And, too, the public judging from the effect of these causes have expected a postponement and have declined to invest without a more positive assurance of the drawing taking place on a fixed day.

All interested desire a full drawing, but for the reasons just stated this could not be had on the 3d of December, but the short postponement now announced will secure it.

The management have met with unprecedented success. The sales of tickets, the proceeds of which have already been received, amount to over a Million of Dollars, with a number of agencies in this country yet to hear from and all those in Europe.

Thus a drawing (scaling the gifts one half) could be had now, but the management deem it best to have a postponement and a *full drawing.*

This postponement *assures the sale of all the tickets and* A FULL DRAWING. That this determination will meet with the approbation of nearly every one interested is made apparent by the very numerous letters received from every section of this country and the Canadas asking for a postponement.

This action of the management will work no detriment to any but will be for the good of all. By it the fortunate ticket-holders will receive their gifts *in full* while it will not affect those who do not draw gifts.

In making this announcement the management *emphatically state that that there shall be no further postponement* and to this end all agents will be imperatively required to close up and transmit their accounts to this office by the 21st of March.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library, Ky.

NEW Goods, purchased at panic prices, are arriving daily at Henry & Co.'s.

THE PROOF SHEET.—The September and November numbers of the *Proof Sheet*, issued by Collins & M'Leester, Philadelphia, and edited by Eugene H. Munday, esq., has been received. It is a neat specimen of the typographic art, and is edited with more than ordinary ability. Mr. Munday spent thirty-seven days on the road, last summer, and during his travels visited one hundred and forty-five newspaper offices, and in his publication gives a short and interesting historical notice of each one of them. He says of the JOURNAL:

"THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, published by J. R. Durborrow and J. A. Nash, is the oldest paper in the town, and is Republican in politics. (By the way, it may be mentioned that politics in Huntingdon is badly mixed. Among the Republicans there are the Scott and the Woods factions; while the Democrats have Speer and Monitor wings. There are numerous reports of bargains and sales between them. My only concern with this state of affairs is, that it makes the papers lively and spicy.)

* * * * *

The JOURNAL is a well-printed eight column paper. It has always been in opposition to the Democratic party; first as Anti-Masonic; then as Whig; then American; and now, if I am not misled, it is the "orthodox" Republican paper of Huntingdon. It is well conducted, and claims to have a "circulation larger than any other paper in the Juniata Valley." Mr. Durborrow, its editor, has been connected with various other newspapers—among them the Bedford *Inquirer*"

SATTENS of every color at panic prices, at Henry & Co.'s.

H. & B. T. R. R.—*Accident.*—On Monday last, at the north end of the Long Siding, near Huntingdon, during the "switching off" of coal train No. 27, Espey Herring, of this place, met with a very sad accident. He was acting as flagman on the occasion and was standing on the rear car for the purpose of coupling on another car. From some cause or other the car that was to be attached was higher than the rear car of the train, and when they came together the single car jumped the other's bullhead, and passing over the platform, caught Mr. Herring's right leg, breaking it in two places below the knee. He was brought to Bedford, on Monday evening, and on Tuesday morning the limb was amputated by Dr. Watson. Though suffering a great deal of pain, he is getting along as well as could be expected under the circumstances.—*Inquirer.*

BUFFALO Robes at Glaziers.' dec17-4t.

MISS AFRICA TAKES THE LEAD FOR THE HOLIDAYS!—We have just looked over Miss Africa's splendid stock of holiday gifts and goods of every description, and they are superb. We have never seen a finer display in "ye ancient borough." It looks to us as if Miss Africa intended to take the lead in her department. She certainly has a fine supply and she assures us that she intends to keep it up. We wish her success, for such a store is very much needed in this place. Just take a peep and satisfy yourselves. dec17-2t.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—In your issue of week before last you express the desire to "publish, for the benefit of those who need to have their appreciation of the press worked up," the extract from Rev. Mr. A. G. Dole's sermon, in the Presbyterian church, on Thanksgiving Day, in which he paid so high and just a tribute to the press. I have obtained the extract and herewith furnish it for publication. After summing up the blessings which God had bestowed upon us as a nation, from its earliest history up to the present prosperous condition of our land, he remarked:

"That among these blessings the Printing Press stands forth as a powerful means in furthering the permanent happiness and prosperity of the nation. The art of printing is one of the most glorious achievements of human genius in man's history. Its importance can scarcely be told. It unfolds to us the wisdom and knowledge of the past. It diffuses throughout the world the thoughts and ideas of human genius and learning. Through its influence and power, rightly used, this nation can be preserved from barbarism and degeneracy. It is not like the other arts, which may be defaced or destroyed by the ravages of time. The brightest and best works of the sculptor may be injured or broken; the most life-like and perfect paintings may fade and perish, but this places upon the thoughts and ideas committed to it the stamp of immortality, since it has the power to renew them at will. By the press intelligence and knowledge are diffused throughout the land, and intelligence is the mystery of the material world.—Men of wisdom and intellectual power *here* send their thoughts and piety to *future* generations to guide them to virtue and greatness. We know, and we deeply regret, that the press has been, and still is, greatly abused. Its power has been used to spread infidelity, error, and impiety, and thus immense injury has been done by it to the youth of the land. God, who controls the destiny of all things, sometimes, in His wisdom, permits that which, when used in accordance with His will, must advance the best interests of his creatures; when misused, to become the most powerful means of injury. Thus the advent of the Lord Jesus Christ to our world was salvation to the believer and eternal death to the unbeliever. Thus, too, the Press, while on the one hand it may be used to disseminate error, discord, and disunion, on the other it may become the most powerful agent in support of truth, virtue and religion."

A. B. B.

OVERSHOES, Overshoes, Gum, Artic and Alaskan Overshoes, for ladies, men and children, for sale cheap at Henry & Co.'s.

LITERARY NOTICES.—*Littell's Living Age for 1874.*—The fact is becoming more generally recognized every year that *Littell's Living Age* affords the best and, all things considered, the cheapest means of keeping well informed in the most valuable current literature; a literature that embraces the productions of the best writers in science, fiction, poetry, history, biography, politics, theology, philosophy, criticism, and art. A list of some of the distinguished authors represented in its pages will be found by reference to the prospectus of the magazine published elsewhere in our columns. The extra inducements to subscribers for the ensuing year are worth noticing. The amount of the best current literature of the world, thus offered, certainly cannot otherwise be obtained so economically. The highest critical authorities pronounce *The Living Age* the "best of all the eclectics," presenting, as it does, with freshness and thoroughness what is essential to American readers in a great and indispensable literature. It has become almost a necessity to every person or family of intelligence and taste, and especially so to those who must limit the number of their periodicals. The prospectus should not be overlooked by our readers in making their selections of periodicals for the new year.

"Practical Farmer."—The December number of this eminently Pennsylvania Agricultural paper is before us. Being published in our latitude and by a Practical man, with an effective corps of able correspondents, it is especially adapted to Pennsylvania farmers, while also valuable to Farmers, Gardeners, and Fruit Growers everywhere. The present issue contains valuable serial correspondence from Colorado, articles on Pear Growing, the Potato Rot, Dairy Management, Fattening Cattle and Sheep, etc.

BEAVER Cloth and Velveteen of extra heavy quality fos sale at panic prices, at Henry & Co.'s.

A NEW SWINDLER IN THE FIELD.—Last week a gentleman in this place received a printed circular "sent in confidence and to be strictly private," which then goes on to say—

"I hope that after I have placed confidence enough in you to send to you a circular relating the nature of my business, that you would not be so treacherous as to even breathe the contents of this document to a living being; should you betray me I will find means to be avenged in a way perhaps you would not dream of. If you do not wish to enter into this confidential business with me, all I ask is, that you burn this circular and let the secret die with the flame. On the other hand if you conclude to enter into this speculation, that will in a few weeks make you a wealthy man, I would advise you to burn the circular and preserve the secret, as when it is destroyed all evidence against you and me is obliterated."

He next avers that he was in the employ of the government for ten years, and superintended the engraving of all the plates for the greenbacks, and has now made some for himself, comprising fifty cents, one, two, five, ten and twenty dollars, which he says defy detection, and are offered at ten cents on the dollar, &c. He signs himself Louis H. Contrero, Altoona, Pa., and says he calls at the post office there every day for his letters.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

WHITE Shirts of the latest pattern, very cheap, at Henry & Co.'s.

CITY VS. LOCAL PAPERS.—The Franklin Repository discourses as follows on this subject:

Do the city papers say anything in regard to your own county? Nothing. Do they contain notices of your schools, churches, meetings, improvements and hundreds of other local matters of interest, which your county paper publishes without pay? Not an item. Do they ever say a word calculated to draw attention to your county and its numerous thriving towns, and aid in their progress and enterprise? Not a line. And yet there are men who take such contracted views of this matter, that, unless they are getting as many square inches of reading matter in their own paper as they do in a city paper, they think they are not getting the worth of their money. It reminds us of the man who took the largest pair of boots in the box simply because they cost the same as the pair much smaller that fitted him.

THE best and cheapest stock of ready-made clothing in the county for cash is at Henry & Co.'s.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION.—Colonel Oliver Cunningham, of the Popular Clothing House, near the Union Depot, has just returned from the eastern cities with the largest and best assortment of Clothing ever offered to the citizens of Huntingdon county. In quality of fabric, substantial manufacture, and fashionable cut, they are equalled no place outside of Paris and New York, and are sold so reasonably low that the poorest man can afford to dress like a Prince. [dec.17,4t

LADIES Scarf and Nubias in great numbers and cheap, at Henry & Co's.

CONCERT.—Prof. Charles Clary, the eminent Pianist, Violinist, Guitarist and Cornetist, assisted by Madame Clary and the amateurs of Huntingdon, will give a Concert at Wharton & Maguire's Hall, on Thursday evening, December 18th, 1873.

Any person sending us fifty cents will receive a copy of J. W. Welch's "Crowning Gift of Heaven," by return mail. tf.

For the best Mince Meat call at M. L. Shaffner's meat market. 1t

HUNTINGDON COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute convened in the Court House, at Huntingdon, on December 8th, 1873, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Superintendent R. M. McNeal having called the Institute to order, Rev. G. W. Zahnizer opened the exercises by reading the 103 Psalm, following with an appropriate and impressive prayer. The Huntingdon school, under the supervision of Dr. E. J. Greene, then favored the Institute with "Safe within the Vale." This was followed by an election, by ballot, of Secretaries, which resulted in the election of S. D. Caldwell and W. R. Baker.

The teachers present to the number of 103 then enrolled their names.

Music.—Fair as the Morning, by the Huntingdon school. After the election of the committee on permanent certificates whose result was not announced, the Institute was adjourned till 7 p. m.

2nd Session—Monday Evening.

The session was opened by music "Swing 'Neath the Old Apple Tree" by Hunting school. The minutes of the afternoon session having been read and approved Superintendent McNeal addressed the Institute in a few well timed and practical remarks relative to the benefits to be derived from educational meetings, such as Teachers' Institutes, closing his remarks by enjoining upon the teachers, the importance of daily attendance on the sessions.

By report of the committee on permanent certificates, it was found that the following persons were elected: W. R. Baker, D. F. Tussey, E. H. White, J. I. White, J. P. Giles.

The question "what can teachers do to educate public sentiment" was then taken up. It was opened by T. C. Peterson, and further discussed by A. H. Kauffman, David Dunn, and B. F. Brown.

Music.—"She Sleeps in the Valley" by Grace Rohm.

W. R. Baker then entertained the Institute by reading the following selection: Kate Ketchum, Which Shall it be, An Irish Letter.

Music.—"Little Brown Church."

The Institute was then adjourned till 9 a. m Tuesday morning.

3d Session—Tuesday Morning, December 9th.

The Institute was opened by B. F. Brown by reading a scriptural selection and offering up a prayer.

Orthography was then taken up by S. D. Caldwell who introduced his subject by taking the following positions:

1st. That Orthography lies at the foundation of all other studies and on this account should be treated with more respect than it is.

2nd. That in teaching the alphabet the sounds should be taught before the letters, on account of the misleading character of the names of a great many of the letters.

He was followed by W. R. Baker, who presented the subject of decimal fractions with ability throwing out many valuable suggestions relation to its successful presentment to the young learner.

The question "What can Teachers do to secure the co-operation of parents" was taken up. D. M. Giles opened the question very ably, feeling around for an antagonist which he at last scared out in the person Mr. J. G. Austin, who thought a teacher should take all the money he can get from whatsoever source and look lonzingly for more provided he reniered value received and was not partial. The question was further discussed in quite an intelligent style by Professor J. I. White and A. H. Kauffman.

Music—"The King and the Miller"

Recess of 10 minutes followed during which the enrollment of teachers was continued the number footing up at this point to 148.

A. N. Raub then presented the subject of school management in a very interesting manner dropping many useful and practical suggestions relative to making a school house pleasant.

He thought it was because home was unpleasant that young people are so anxious to arrive at their majority and leave home.

Flowers, pictures, mottoes, and maps should adorn the walls of every school room. They need to cost the teacher but a trifle.

The teacher who works in the school room for money alone had better leave the profession, because it is not a lucrative profession.

Something higher than dollars and cents must actuate him in this calling. Cabinets of grain, minerals, &c., should be collected in every school, and thus make the initiating step in National Science.

The walls and floor of the school house should be kept scrupulously neat and clean, make every pupil responsible for the filth around his desk. He would stop the use of tobacco in the school room by requiring those using it to scrub the floor soiled by them.

School Furniture.—Hard wood furniture is preferred for a school room, because the boys do not find much amusement cutting in such wood. 60 to 70 degrees proper temperature for school rooms. Better overheat the stoves and leave the windows open than keep a low temperature and closed windows. Atmosphere will not condense, except in extremely cold weather, on the windows when the air of a room is pure.

Music—"Swinging in the Old Apple Tree."

Adjourned till 1.30 p. m.

4th Session—Tuesday afternoon.

Music—"Work for the night is coming."

I. J. Atkinson then presented the subject of United States History in an elaborate essay. The question "What are the advantages of system in the school room?" opened by M. R. Evans in an able manner and further discussed by W. R. Baker who thought system should be commenced outside of the school-room in the way of graded schools. He spoke of the crowded school—crowded with classes—and of the fearful number of classes required in the mixed schools and said system could not be satisfactorily introduced in such schools.

J. P. Giles followed with some remarks pertinent to the question. D. M. Giles thought there was too much system in our schools of to-day. Prof. Wright, Superintendent of Perry county, was then introduced and in a few well-directed remarks left the impression on the Institute that system was *the* element of power in the school-room.

The subject of Physiology was then taken up by Prof. J. Irvin White who showed by his treatment of the subject that he was thoroughly conversant with it at least to that extent necessary for one outside of the medical fraternity. He sought to impress upon the minds of his hearers the importance of observing Nature's laws and thus promoting the general health by preventing disease on the principle, I suppose, that an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

Music—"Beautiful Hills," followed by a recess of five minutes, during which the enrollment of teachers was continued; 150 teachers were found to be in attendance at this point.

Prof. Raub then took up "School Management," and managed it with the same proficiency with which he does everything he takes hold of.

He spoke of that "little bell" in the school-room and its abuses. The teacher should talk as little as possible in the school-room.—Speak what he has to say in a few words.

Prof. Raub stated that while he did not stand out prominently as an advocate of the use of the rod in the school-room, yet he believed in having a power behind the throne.—He referred with satisfaction and pride to the charge of Judge Dean to a Blair county jury in a case in which a teacher was prosecuted for correcting a pupil, commending the Judge's action highly.

Music—"Sweet Echo."

Geography was then taken up by Prof. Wright and treated with ability, advocating general exercises in this branch for the whole school at stated periods. The question coming up, Messrs. McKibbin, Gives, Caldwell and Atkinson indulged in a discussion concerning the variations of the needle of a compass. Adjourned till 7 p. m.

5th Session—Tuesday evening.

The minutes of the two previous sessions were read and approved.

Music—"Through the forest bounding."

Lecture—"Moral Culture."—by E. H. White. This lecture was full of good sound sense and practical hints. He showed how useless it is to possess a gifted mind, a mighty intellect or a liberal education if the possessor lacks moral character.

Music—Sleigh Ride.

Essay—"Faithful and true."—by Amelia Kough. It possessed literary merits and was warmly applauded by an appreciative audience.

Music—"Let the dead and the beautiful rest," by Rettie Baker and Ida Black.

Lecture—"Wanted"—By Prof. Wright.—This lecture needs no puff. It was in a word, intellectual, instructive and practical. He showed up the many wants of the age.

This was followed by a beautiful chant called "The Raven"—the poem of Edgar A. Poe set to music and sung by a quartette. It was decidedly one of the best treats of the evening.

Prof. G. P. Beard, of the Cumberland Valley State Normal School was then introduced and supplemented Prof. Wright's excellent lecture by taking for his subject "Wanted.—A Teacher." Without notes, preparation, or anything of the kind, he delivered in his usual unaffected and natural style, a lecture of which no man need be ashamed. It was replete with sayings worthy of all acceptation.

The Huntingdon School then sang with its usual vivacity and life, "Fair as the morning."

Adjourned till Wednesday morning, at 9 a. m.

6th Session—Wednesday morning, Dec. 10th.

The exercises of the session were opened by G. P. Beard, by reading the 19th Psalm and by prayer. The minutes were then read and approved.

The subject of Orthography was then resumed by S. D Caldwell, who presented an extended outline of the letters of the English alphabet.

I. J. Atkinson then concluded his essay on History.

Our young vocalists then sang "Through the forest bounding."

The subject of Common Fractions was next presented in quite an intelligent manner by E. H White, followed by W. R. Baker, who continued his instruction in Decimal Fractions.

Prof. Raub then rose to answer the referred question, "What should a teacher do if a school director should limit his supply of coal to 2½ tons?" He answered it in plain English by saying that any director or board of directors that could so limit the fuel of a school as to make the room uncomfortable, were unfit for the office of director, but the speaker hoped there were no such directors to be found.

Prof. J. Irvin White then took up the question referred to him, namely: "Does medicine, when taken internally, act?" He did not know whether it had been put in the Query Box by a member of the medical fraternity to puzzle him or not but he would answer it as intelligently as possible.

Although matter is inactive in itself, yet if different kinds be brought together there will be, in a great many cases, a chemical action, while we cannot say that either one of them acts independently of the other, still there is certainly an action when they come in contact with each other. He said medicine was an insult to nature and when she was insulted by having it thrust upon her, she inwardly made an effort to free herself from it. The speaker believed that medicine—true medicine—consisted of water, air, food and clothing, and remarked that if we would pay strict attention to the rules and laws of health—of nature—and pay some regard to the four things mentioned above "we might throw physic to the dogs."

Prof A. N. Raub then took up the subject of English Grammar.

The sentence "The bird was shot" was presented to the Institute aked if they considered, "was shot" a transit ve or an intransitive verb. One gentleman thought it was. Another thought it wasn't until at last it became evident that "the intellect of Huntingdon Co." was a little mixed on the question.

Prof. Raub thought we must look to the signification of a word as used in a sentence to determine it transitively or intransitively

The phrases "all the more" and "all the better" were taken up and answered by Prof. Raub to whom they had been referred. The question was how do you parse those phrases.

The Prof. said he did not parse them as they are usually disposed of, namely, call them collectively an adverbial phrase but that he would parse each word separately calling the words "all" and "the" adverbs if the basis of the phrase, namely, more or better; were an adverb.

Next Prof. Raub wanted to know whether it is right to say "a setting hen" or "a sitting hen." After a good deal of merriment and fun had been extracted from the question it was settled in favor of the better expression.

Prof. Wright then resumed the subject of Geography. He remarked in speaking of boundaries that he had no doubt some of the teachers present would be puzzled considerably if he was to ask the question where does the Atlantic Ocean end and where does the Arctic begin, and nobody contradicted him. He then asked the question. Does Lake Erie bound Pennsylvania.

After a great deal of discussion Professor Wright finally stated that he did not consider it the boundary because part of it belonged to Pennsylvania. Adjourned till 1:30 p. m.

7th Session—Wednesday afternoon.

The question, is the grading of schools in the rural districts practicable, opened by E. Baker, who presented methods of grading such schools.

Further discussed by B. F. Brown, A. H. Waring, J. G. Austin, A. H. Kauffman, D. F. Tussey.

Music—"King and the Miller."

Lecture—"Language Culture"—By Prof. Beard. The gentleman's usual offhand style characterised this lecture.

D. M. Giles arose to know why Professor Brooks and Prof. Beard agreed as to which arithmetic or language should have the greater share of attention, Prof. Beard said he did not think Mr. Brooks placed the former above the latter in importance for his own part he certainly did not.

Robt. McDivitt spoke of the importance of teaching a proper pronounciation of language to early youth.

Music—"Little Brown Church."

Followed by Prof. J. I. White, who resumed the subject of Physiology. He took a firm stand against the use of drugs and medicines as restoratives claiming that the elements before spoken of namely water, air, &c., properly used will restore health as well as preserve it. He spoke of the vital importance of teachers having a general knowledge of the laws of hygeine and also of the importance of teaching the scholars the same.

Followed by A. N. Raub who resumed school management.

He would discourage the laying down of a long list of rules at the commencement of a term of school but would recommend the making of rules as the occasion requires.

Dont think every time you catch a pupil misbehaving in school that he intends such conduct as an insult to you. If you do you'll often be mistaken and be kept from your work needlessly.

Keep the little fellows busy. If they are fond of making pictures let them make them especially the five year olds who come to school unprepared to study from books. Keep them employed at something they know something about if it is not positively evil in its character. Prof. Raub concluded and a recess of 5 minutes was given after which Prof. A A Breneman late Prof. of chemistry at Pennsylvania Agricultural College was introduced and highly entertained the Institute by some introductory experiments illustrative of the changes of matter. He showed by experiment that physical change does not as chemical change does destroy the identity of the particles of matter.

The fact of the transmission of sound through the air as demonstrated by experiment. The Prof. illustrated this by the burning of common illuminating gas and the emission of it through a long slender glass tube. Upon the ignition of this a long thin flame probably 18 inches in length was produced and upon the production of sound of any kind even the aspiration of the sound of the letter S from the farthest extremity of the Court House the flame was seen to flicker shorten and lengthen as the sound was continued or stopped. The rustling of paper, the striking of two keys together visibly affected the flame thus demonstrating to the most skeptical observer that sound does travel through the air.

This was followed by the announcement of the Superintendent that the Prof. would at 7:30 p. m. entertain the teachers by a lecture on the "chemical change of matter" accompanied by experiments.

8th Session—Thursday Morning.

The exercises were opened by reading and prayer by David Hare, Esq.

The minutes of the two preceding sessions were read and approved.

W R Baker then resumed instruction in decimal fractions taking up circulates.

Prof. Wright resuming Geography, dwelling at length on the importance of teaching pupils to investigate for themselves, and not always to take things for granted. Referred to typographical errors in text-books. He asked the Institute the following questions: "Is the present Mississippi the Original Father of Waters?" "How could we change the location of our mountains so as to fertilize the whole of the land surface of the earth." He concluded by answering a number of referred questions.

S D Caldwell then continued his subject by presenting a detailed and critical analysis of the vowel sounds.

The question "Is general intelligence an assential qualification of the successful teacher, was taken up, opened by J. P. Giles, who urged teachers to fit themselves for their calling by

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

What a Young Lady Did.

The Delaware county (Pa.) *American* gives the following account of a young lady's success in poultry raising:

"In Concord, a farmer's daughter, during the past year, had the care of his poultry yard. In the spring she commenced with about sixty fowls of the common breeds, including one Dominque rooster and several hens of that stock. She also had two roosters of the Patridge Cochin breed. From these she raised 350 chickens. When young she fed on cracked corn, but when fattening them gave whole corn, and Indian meal. During the season she sold eggs to the amount of $90, and from September 20th to January 17th she got ready for the market 150 pair of chickens, which she sold for $260. She thinks the Dominque much the best for market, but they are not hardy when young. She has some hens of the Patridge Cochin breed which weigh 6, 7, and 8 pounds each. It will be seen by this statement what may be done by proper attention to poultry, the profits being perhaps larger than any branch of farming. It also shows that the business is one in which females may engage with success. The time occupied in caring for sixty to a hundred hens doesn't average more than an hour or two a day. The exercise is light and pleasant, and the change from household duties is rather agreeable than otherwise. Indeed, we consider the poultry business, as an occupation, both profitable and interesting. Gathering eggs, setting the hens, watching the hatching and tending the young, has a charm which, in connection with the profits, is calculated to please every lover of nature's great working world."

Singing to Cows.

Cows are sociable, and understand more than we suppose. The way I came in possession of this choice bit of knowledge, Tim and I used to sing to our cows. They knew very quick when we changed from one tune to another. We have tried them repeatedly. When we sang sober church hymns, they'd lop their ears down, look serious and chew their cud very slowly, reminding me—no irreverance meditated—of nice old ladies in church, listening to the words of the preacher, yet all the time munching clover. Then we'd change to some quick air, "Yankee Doodle" or the like, and they would shake their heads, open their eyes, blink at us as much as to say, "Stop, don't you know we are the deacon's cows!" But when we would stop entirely, every cow would turn her head, as if asking us to go on with our singing. If it was pleasant, we generally sang together through the entire milking. I love the dear animals that add so much to our comfort. Boys, will you not be kind to the cows?—*Canada Farmer.*

Flax Seed for Stock.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says: Before linseed cake was made so common in England, the seed was a good deal used to fatten cattle and given as food generally to young stock, by the best old-fashioned farmers. It can well remember several homesteads, about the years from 1820 to 1839, where large boilers were fixed for the purpose of boiling the seeds to a jelly, which was done, as any one may suppose, by a great deal of water being used to a small quantity of seed. My father used it freely to fatten all kinds of animals, and I well recollect some horses which had the finest kind of coats, their skin being full of mottled spots and shining like a looking-glass; and I have known cows which have had no fodder but chopped straw mixed with the jelly and, perhaps, a very little given in their racks, without being chopped, which have laid on flesh and fat faster than others eating hay and meal.

Value of Onions.

The *Pacific Rural Press* says: The onion deserves notice as an article of great consumption in this country, and it rises in importance when we consider that in some countries, like Spain and Portugal, it forms one of the common and universal supports of life. It is interesting, therefore to know that in addition to the peculiar flavor which recommends it, the onion is remarkably nutritious. According to analysis, the dried onion contains from twenty-five to thirty per cent. of gluten; it ranks in this respect with the nutritious pea and grains. It is not merely as a relish, therefore that the wayfaring Spaniard eats his onions with his humble crust of bread as he sits by the refreshing spring; but it is because experience has long proved that, like the cheese of the English laborer, it helps to sustain his strength also, and adds, beyond what its bulk would suggest, to the amount of nourishment which his simple meal supplies.

NEWSPAPER specifics for epidemics are proverbially unsafe and unreliable; but the following is prescribed by the New York *Journal of Commerce* as infallible.—It is, that paper says, "an absolute specific for the prevention of Asiatic cholera if taken when the loosenees of the bowels is first noticed, and is good at any stage of the disease."

Tinct. Opii,
" Capsica,
" Rhei co,
" Menth pip,
" Campho.

Mix equal parts each.

As already explained, it consists of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium, Cayenne peper, rhubarb, peppermint, and camphor, and the doses is ten to thirty drops in two or three teaspoonfuls of water.

BUG POISON.—A strong alum water is a sure death to bugs of any description.—Take two pounds of pulverized alum and dissolve in three quarts of boiling water, allowing it to remain over the fire until thoroughly dissolved. Apply while hot with a brush, or, what is better, use a syringe to force the liquid in the cracks of the walls and bedstead. Scatter the powdered alum freely in all these places, and you will soon be rid of these insect nuisances which fill one with disgust.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan.1,1873-1y.

GOOD FITS!

SHOEMAKING!

We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.

For past favors accept our sincere thanks.

D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
june26tf Huntingdon, Pa,

Miscellaneous.

1873. 1873.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock compriees

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Feb.14,1872.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mil being situated on the main Line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully fitted.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS. &C!
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

HOFFMAN & SKEESE,

Manufacturers of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealers in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Sunday, November 2, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom. P. M.	Mail A. M.	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom. A. M.	Mail P. M.
LE 5 50	LE 8 05	Huntingdon	AR 9 20	AR 4 00
5 55	8 10	Long Siding	9 15	3 55
6 05	8 20	McConnelltown	9 05	3 45
6 10	8 26	Pleasant Grove	8 58	3 40
6 25	8 45	Marklesburg	8 45	3 25
6 35	8 55	Coffee Run	8 35	3 15
6 40	9 03	Rough and Ready	8 29	3 09
6 48	9 10	Cove	8 20	3 01
6 51	9 13	Fishers Summit	8 17	2 58
7 10	9 30	Saxton	8 00	2 40
7 25	9 45	Riddlesburg	7 45	2 25
7 33	9 52	Hopewell	7 38	2 20
7 43	10 05	Pipers Run	7 26	2 08
7 53	10 10	Bralller's Siding	7 20	2 00
8 00	10 17	Tatesville	7 12	1 55
8 05	10 20	B. Run Siding	7 09	1 49
8 10	10 27	Everett	7 03	1 43
8 15	10 30	Mount Dalhs	7 00	1 40
8 35	10 50	BEDFORD	6 40	1 20

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 40	2 30	Saxton	LE 7 20	AR 7 50
9 55	2 15	Coalmont	7 35	7 35
10 00	2 10	Crawford	7 40	7 30
AR 10 10	2 00	Dudley	7 50	7 20
		Broad Top City		

G. F. GAGE, SUPT.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Westward Mail	Cincinnati Express	Passenger Way	Mixed Train	Stations	Eastward Harrisburg Accom.	Mail	Philadelia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 23	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 03	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 56	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 49	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 42	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	Huntingdon	9 29	4 15	11 38
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 07	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 00	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 48	3 31	10 54
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	3 03	10 35
7 25	4 56	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 23 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 40 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.55 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.15 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 46 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 10 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.43, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.50 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 1 44 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 00 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.38 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.15 a m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after June 30, 1873, Passenger Trains will leave Bedford, as follows, viz:

6.35 a. m. Huntingdon Mail.
10.40 a. m. Cumberland Express.
2.00 p. m. State Line Accommodation.
4.05 p. m. Huntingdon Express.

Trains arrive at Bedford, as follows, viz:

From Huntingdon, at 10.35 a. m. and 9.00 p. m.
From Bridgeport, at 11.15 a. m. and 4.05 p. m.
From Cumberland at.....4.05 p. m.

W. H. BROWN,
Superintendent Bedford Division.
G. CLINTON GARDNER,
General Superintendent.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, August 30th, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Northward. No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. P. M.	Stations.	Southward. No. 2. A. M.	No. 4. P. M.
Orbisonia LE	8 20	3 20	Mt. Union LE	11 50	5 30
Shirley	8 55	3 45	AughwickMill	12 15	5 55
AughwickMill	9 10	4 00	Shirley	12 30	6 10
Mt. Union AR	9 35	4 25	Orbisonia AR	12 55	6 35

A. W. SIMS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
MONDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1873

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.30, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 9.15 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Mt. Carmel, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.00 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.30, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5.30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.30 a. m. 12.25 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad, returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua 5.15 8.35 a. m. and 2.15 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 12.05 p. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.10 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.15 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.00 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.40 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c., returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.05 a. m., 2.25 and 6.00 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.00 and 7.40 a. m., 12.15 and 4.15 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phœnixville at 9.05 a. m., 3.35 and 5.30 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.30 a. m., 12.40 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.05, 6.20 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 5.50, and 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.52 and 5.33 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 6.40 a. m., 12.20 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.20 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., p. m. leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.40 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.30 a. m. for New York, at 9.40 a. m. for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
dec 2,72.] General Superintendent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and Direct Route to Washington, Baltimore, Elmira, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Niagara Falls.

Five trains daily to and from Washington and Baltimore and four trains daily to and from the North and West Both Susquehanna, and two trains daily to and from Northern and Western Pennsylvania and New York.

On and after MONDAY, July 21st, 1873, trains on the Northern Central Railway will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

MAIL	leaves Baltimore	8.30 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	1.30 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	6.45 p. m.
	arrives at Elmira	10.30 p. m.
CINCIN'A EX.	leaves Baltimore	8.10 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	12.05 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Baltimore	1.20 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	4.45 p. m.
	arrives at Williamsport	8.30 p. m.
NORTHERN EXPRESS	leaves Baltimore	12.01 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.40 a. m.
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Baltimore	7.40 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	10.40 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	2.10 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	5.05 p. m.
	arrives at Canandaigua	7.40 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Harrisburg	4.15 a. m.
	leaves Sunbury	6.20 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	8.30 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	12.10 p. m.
	arrives at Canandaigua	3.40 p. m.

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL	leaves Elmira	5.45 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	9.30 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	2.10 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	6.25 p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Harrisburg	3.40 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	6.45 a. m.
ERIE EX.	leaves Williamsport	7.55 a. m.
	leaves Sunbury	9.40 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	11.30 a. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Canandaigua	4.25 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	8.05 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	11.45 p. m.
	leaves Sunbury	1.30 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.20 a. m.
PACIFIC EX.	leaves Harrisburg	11.50 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	3 00 p. m.
NIAGARA EX	leaves Canandaigua	11.50 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	1.50 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	5.15 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	8.25 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	8.36 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.15 a. m.
SOUTHERN EX	leaves Harrisburg	8.55 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.30 p. m.

Mail train north and south, Fast Line north, Pacific Express south, Erie Express south, Southern Express south, Niagara Express north daily, except Sunday.

Erie Mail north to Williamsport, Cincinnati Express north, Fast Line south, Northern Express north, and Niagara Express south, from Williamsport, leave daily.

Southern Express south from Canandaigna daily except Sunday; connects at Williamsport with Erie Mail south ann arrives at Harrisburg daily, except Monday—connecting at Harrisburg with Fast Line south for Baltimore.

Niagara Express south connects at Harrisburg with Mail east for Philadelphia.

Erie Express south connects at Harrisburg with Pacific Express south for Baltimore.

Erie Mail north connects at Williamsport daily, except Sundays, for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

For further information, apply at the Ticket Office in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED WOODEN AGRAFFE.

THE COMPOUND REST PLANK.

THE FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

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It is recommended by regular Medical practitioners and a speedy cure guaranteed for Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Consumption and all Pulmonary Complaints. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia and Gout. Dysentary, Cholera-morbus, Cholera and all liver and bowel complaints. Kidney diseases and all affections of the Urinal Organs—perfectly harmless—free from Mineral or Alcoholic properties—pleasant to take and never known to fail—Price $1.00 per bottle. Full particulars with medical testimony and certificates sent on application. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

DARTS from the Devil; or Cupid Abused. A Book just issued, exposing the "PERSONALS" that have appeared in the New York Newspapers; their history and lesson. Stylish Villains fully exposed. Advertisements from desperate men to beautiful women; Clandestine meetings; how frustrated; The history of the Goodrich Tragedy the result of a "personal." Description of Living Broadway Statues. Exposes social corruption. Sent on receipt of 50 cents. Address, Unique Printing House, 35 Versey St., New York.

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May7,'73-eowly.

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PURELY VEGETABLE.

FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medical properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of the disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alchoholic stimulants in every form.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Head-ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of the Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown heir great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Billious, Remittant and Intermittant Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, sore Eyes, Erysipelas Itch, Scrufs, Discolorations of the skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
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Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

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Antracite, Gas and Bituminous Coal, by the Ton, Car or Boat Load. Feb.26,1873.

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I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,
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Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

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